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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. I.

1845—1846.

NEWARK, N. J:

1847.

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CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Proceedings of Meetings at Trenton to organize the Society, January and February, 1845, - - - - - - - - - 1
Proceedings at Newark, May 7th, 1845, - - - - - - - 8
Discourse by Charles King, Esq., - - - - - - - 21
Proceedings at Trenton, September 4th, 1845, - - - - - 65
Journal of Capt. John Schuyler on an Expedition to Canada in August, 1690, 72
Three Letters from Samuel Davies, D.D., President of Princeton College, 1759-60, - - - - - - - - - 77
Address by Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., - - - - - 81
Proceedings at New Brunswick, Nov. 6th, 1845 - - - - - 97
Three Letters from Governor Franklin to his Father; June and October, 1767, and May, 1769, - - - - - - - 102
Letter from William Strahan, London, 1766, - - - - - 109
Proceedings at Trenton, January 15th, 1846, - - - - - 115
Letter from Lord Cornbury to the inhabitants of Bergen, 1706, - - 124
Proceedings at Burlington, May 7th, 1846, - - - - - 127
Letter from William Dockwra, Proprietaries Register, to Governor Andrew Hamilton, April 1st, 1693, - - - - - - 143
An account of a Journey in the Southern States in 1781, by Abel Thomas, - 144
An account of the capture and death of the refugee John Bacon, by George F. Fort, M.D., - - - - - - - - - 151
Extracts from a Paper on the Discovery and Settlement of Monmouth County, by Rev. A. A. Marcellus, - - - - - - 155
Proceedings at Salem, Sept. 3d, 1846, - - - - - - - 174
Correction of errors in Mr. King's Discourse, - - - - 178
Exports of Salem County, - - - - - - - - 179
Criminal Statistics of Essex County, - - - - - 183
Proceedings of the Committees of Freehold and Shrewsbury, on the opening of the Revolution, - - - - - - - - - 184
Index, - - - - - - - - - - - 201

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. I. 1845. No. 1.

For many years the formation of a New Jersey Historical Society had been urged in the public prints in various parts of the State, and at different periods had engaged the attention of gentlemen feeling a warm interest in the subject.

No definite measures, however, were taken to combine and carry into action these views of individuals until January, 1845; when it was suggested by gentlemen of Monmouth County that advantage should be taken of the assembling at Trenton, in that month, of a Convention on the subject of Common Schools, to organize, at the same time, an Historical Society.

In consequence of this suggestion and a subsequent notice in the Newark Daily Advertiser, a meeting of a few gentlemen was held at Trenton, on the 13th of January, of which the Hon. Peter D. Vroom was appointed Chairman, and the Rev. Eli F. Cooley, Secretary: but a severe snow-storm having prevented the attendance of many who wished to be present, nothing was done except to appoint a Committee to prepare a draft of a Constitution and By-Laws, to be reported at a subsequent meeting to be held on the 27th of February.

On that day a number of gentlemen from different parts of the State assembled at the City Hall, in Trenton, and the Hon. P. D. Vroom, Chairman of the previous meeting, not being present, Stacy G. Potts, Esq., was chosen to preside, and Mr. Joseph P. Bradley was appointed Secretary.

The Rev. D. V. McLean, of Freehold, Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, reported a Constitution, which was taken up by articles, and after discussion was, as altered and amended, adopted as "The Constitution of the New Jersey Historical Society." Mr. McLean also reported a code of By-Laws, the consideration of which was conceived to be the province of the Society when organized, and the report was consequently laid upon the table.

After the adoption of the Constitution, the gentlemen present paid their admission fees to the Secretary, and on motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. E. F. Cooley, N. Murray, William B. Kinney, Edward Harris and A. A. Marcellus a Committee to nominate officers for the Society.

The Committee having retired, the Rev. D. V. McLean read letters from several distinguished gentlemen of the State, expressing a lively interest in the subject and their best wishes for the promotion of the objects of the Convention.

The nominating Committee reported the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

President—JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER.

Vice Presidents—1st. Robert G. Johnson, of Salem,
2d. Peter D. Vroom, of Mercer,
3d. James Parker, of Middlesex.

Treasurer—Thomas J. Stryker, of Trenton.

Librarian—Thomas Gordon, of Trenton.

Corresponding Secretary—William A. Whitehead, of Newark.

Recording Secretary—Joseph P. Bradley, of Newark.

Executive Committee—Daniel V. McLean, of Monmouth,
William B. Kinney, of Essex,
Nicholas Murray, "
Archer Gifford, "
Eli F. Cooley, of Mercer,
Richard S. Field, "
A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, of Somerset,
George W. Doane, of Burlington,
Elias B. D. Ogden, of Passaic.

The Society being thus organized, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

After the adjournment of the Convention, which had thus given existence to the New Jersey Historical Society, a meeting of the members present was held, and in the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D., was called to the Chair.

On motion of Hon. W. P. Robeson, of Warren,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft By-Laws to be presented to the Society at its next meeting.

Messrs. D. V. McLean, W. A. Whitehead, W. B. Kinney, Archer Gifford, and Joseph P. Bradley were appointed the committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That when the Society adjourns, it adjourn to meet on the first Wednesday in May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Newark; and that the officers of the Society residing in Newark make preparations for the meeting.

On motion of Rev. D. V. McLean, of Monmouth,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee prepare and cause to be published as early as practicable, in such form as they may think proper, an address to the public, setting forth the objects of the Society, and soliciting information from our fellow citizens on those subjects connected with its interests, and also donations of books, manuscripts, pamphlets, specimens in natural history, and whatever will tend to illustrate any department of the history of the State.

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State be respectfully requested to aid this Society by furnishing it with copies of all the laws and journals both State and colonial, as far as there may be duplicates in the possession of the State; and to give the Society access, by its Secretary or other agents, to the office of the Secretary of State and other public offices of the State, for the purpose of copying, without paying office fees, such documents or records as the Society may judge will promote the objects of its institution.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to inform the Legislature of the organization of this Society and to present to that body a copy of the above resolution.

Hon. William P. Robeson and Stacy G. Potts, Esq. were appointed said committee.

On motion of Archer Gifford, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary communicate to all other Historical Societies in our country the fact of the organization of this Society; and solicit from them donations of any documents of interest it may be in their power to furnish.

On motion of William B. Kinney, Esq.,

Resolved, unanimously, That Mr. Charles King be requested to deliver a discourse before the Society at its next meeting in May. Adjourned.

Among other letters read before the Convention by the Rev. D. V. McLean were the following:

FROM COL. ROBERT G. JOHNSON.

Salem, *February* 15, 1845.

Dear Sir,

On my return from Philadelphia I found your letter on my table informing me that at a meeting of a number of gentlemen at Trenton, you had been appointed their chairman to prepare a constitution and by-laws to be submitted to the meeting to be held on the 27th inst.

I assure you, my dear sir, that I do most heartily approbate the organizing of a Historical Society for our State, and it is much to be lamented that it had not been done years ago. I had more than twenty years past frequently suggested the propriety of appointing some competent person in each of the counties of the State who should collect all the scraps of the events of our State worth recording, from the grant of King Charles to the close of the Revolution. We had then many worthy and competent citizens living who could have brought together a large mass of historical facts, which through the lapse of time have been lost forever. Yet we are much indebted to the labors and researches of Judge Gordon and Barber and Howe, of New Haven, for their publications.

But I apprehend the object of the Society is to prevail (if possible) upon our Legislature to depute some competent person, with a salary sufficient to requite him for his time, and trouble, and labor expended, to go to England and solicit the favor of examining the records there of every thing having any reference to the acts and doings of the rulers, of King Charles and James and others under their authority. I hope the Legislature will approve of the wishes of your meeting and grant every facility necessary to accomplish so laudable and patriotic an undertaking. I shall feel myself honored in being a member of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Yours very respectfully,

ROBT. G. JOHNSON.

FROM REV. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.

PRINCETON, *February* 18, 1845.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

It was with much pleasure that I received your letter of the 10th instant, informing me of the plan to form a New Jersey Historical Society, and of the appointment made by a number of gentlemen, in whose wisdom and patriotism I have great confidence, to meet in Trenton on the 27th instant, then and there, if practicable, to carry the plan into effect.

I have, for a long time, wished an association of this kind to be formed; and, indeed, several months ago, expressed to my respected neighbor and friend, Richard S. Field, Esquire, my decided opinion, and earnest desire that something of this kind should be attempted. I am greatly gratified to find that a number of my enlightened and public spirited fellow citizens have taken hold of the subject, and appear resolved to do something effectual. I sincerely hope that their attempt will be crowned with success, and that great good will result from the association which it is proposed to form.

I have often lamented, as a citizen of New Jersey, that the lives and doings of so many eminent men connected with our earlier, and even our later history, are so little known, and are likely soon, if not recorded, to pass into irrecoverable oblivion. The annals of New Jersey furnish a considerable list of men who flourished from fifty years to a century and a half ago; men of powerful, cultivated and active minds, of whom we ought to have more authentic memorials than we now possess. Names which ought still to live in the memories of all who respect talent and worth, have either sunk into forgetfulness, or are cherished only in the recollection of a few who have taken peculiar interest in the character and services of departed public servants.

It is time—high time—to awake to the importance of this subject, and, while we may, to gather up the fragments which remain, that as little as possible may be irrecoverably lost. I cannot doubt that there are several hundred families in this State, in which many important pamphlets and papers exist, of no real value to their possessors, which, if inquired after, would be cheerfully given to be deposited on the shelves of a society where they would be at once carefully preserved, and ultimately turned to some good account. Surely there are to be found somewhere among the descendants of the former Governors, Judges, and Legislators of New Jersey, for 150 years past, many curious and precious documents, which might

easily be brought to light, and placed in the possession of such a Society as I hope to see formed by the present generation of eminent men in our State. I think these eminent men owe this service to themselves, to their state, and to their common country.

If I were 25 years younger than I am, I would make a free offer of myself,—not only as one of your associates, but as one of your *reliable working men*, to tug at the oar of labor on your behalf. But being now far advanced in my 76th year, and having very many of the infirmities which usually attend that age gathering around me, I dare not promise anything but my good wishes, my fervent prayers for your success, and my disposition to cheer on those who are able and willing to work in your service. I fear it will not be in my power even to be present at the proposed meeting. I find so much inconvenience, and even danger in exposure to evening air, and to lodging out of my own house, that I am afraid of taking any liberties of this sort. But my heart will be with you: and if the smallest opportunity of serving your Institution should ever occur, it will give me cordial pleasure to avail myself of it. I will thank you to subscribe my name to the Constitution which may be formed, and to consider me as one of your enrolled members, and responsible for the pecuniary dues attached to membership.

I take for granted that the collected wisdom at your appointed meeting will need no suggestion from me in reference to any point connected with your proposed Constitution. Yet, such is my deep interest in the cause, that I cannot forbear to throw out some hints in regard to three particulars.

1. I hope you will provide a shelf in your depository, and a pretty ample one, for documents relating to *Ecclesiastical history*. You must not set this suggestion down to the score of *professional bias*—far less to any desire for connecting *Church and State*, which may God forever avert from every part of our land! But because, in the progress of a state, Ecclesiastical matters are often found to be closely connected with its improvement. Suppose the future historian of New Jersey should take a notion to construct his work on the plan of Doctor *Henry's* History of Great Britain, he would find such a department in your collection not only important but indispensable.

2. Try, by all means, to have in every county in the state, a devoted, enthusiastic, active friend of your cause, who will take a deep interest, and spare no pains in searching out, and collecting every fragment in his county which may be adapted to promote the design

of the Society. Search for men who are *never idle;* who *love labor;* and, above all, who love to labor for the *public good.*

3. Will it not be desirable to connect with your plan some attention to the *Natural History* of the State? Who would consider the history of South Carolina or Georgia as well written, which should say nothing about the introduction of *Rice* and *Cotton* into those States respectively; or that of Pennsylvania, which should take no notice of her inexhaustible stores of *Coal* and *Iron?*

One word more. I have observed, in regard to all the literary and scientific societies with which I have ever been connected, that, however numerous the members, some dozen or two of them performed almost all the work. It will be so in this instance. I mention the fact for the purpose of suggesting to those who will be members of the New Jersey Historical Society, that those of them who love the cause which it is intended to subserve, and who are resolved zealously to bear it forward, must not rely upon others, or expect much from others; but be ever on the watch to do all they can themselves, as if *they* were the only members. May a blessing rest upon this enterprise! Sincerely and cordially,

Your friend and brother,

SAMUEL MILLER.

FROM HON. JAMES PARKER.

PERTH AMBOY, 18 *Feb.* 1845.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have duly received your letter of the 10th inst. requesting my attendance at Trenton on the 27th inst. at the intended formation of an Historical Society for this State. I do not know that it will be in my power to attend, but you have my hearty good wishes in favor of the object which it is to promote, and any thing in my power will be gladly done to assist in its accomplishment.

The History of New Jersey is unknown even to her own sons; yet she has much to be proud of, and nothing that I know of to make us blush for her, in the oldest times or in those revolutionary struggles in which her people bore so conspicuous and honorable a part.

It is an honorable pride which would lead us to put upon record the scattered and forgotten evidences of our History, which would prove us worthy of a high place in the estimation of the world.

With my best wishes for the success of the undertaking,

I am, my dear sir, yours very truly,

JAMES PARKER.

FROM THE REV. A. ALEXANDER, D.D.

PRINCETON, *Feb.* 24, 1845.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

In answer to your kind letter, I would say, that it would afford me real pleasure to attend the meeting of the "New Jersey Historical Society," on the 27th inst. but at this season, I dare not venture abroad. I wish, however, to express my warm approbation of the institution. It would have been well if such a society had been formed a century ago. Much valuable information respecting local facts has, undoubtedly, been irrecoverably lost, by the death of the persons who were in possession of the facts, and by the heedless destruction of papers and pamphlets, which might have cast light on many points, which now remain in obscurity. In endeavoring to ascertain things relative to the early history of the Presbyterian church in this State, I have met with much disappointment in obtaining authentic evidence of facts, which, a century since, were known to every one in the neighborhood where they occurred; but concerning which there is now no more than vague tradition. This leads me to remark, that I hope the Society will not confine themselves to the civil history of New Jersey, but will comprehend in their plan the ecclesiastical history of all the religious denominations in the State.

Though unable to attend, I should feel myself honored by having my name enrolled as a member, if consistent with your rules.

I am very respectfully, Yours, &c.

A. ALEXANDER.

NEWARK, *May* 7, 1845.

THE Society met according to adjournment, the HON. JAMES PARKER occupying the chair in the absence of the President.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. MURRAY, it was

Resolved, That those gentlemen, who at, or prior to, the present meeting have indicated their desire to advance the objects of the Society by presenting their names to the officers, as applicants for membership, be considered as original members of the Society.

The Committee appointed at the previous meeting to draft By-Laws, presented a set of rules, which after consideration and amendment were approved and adopted.

The Executive Committee by their Chairman reported, that they had prepared and published in several newspapers according to instructions, a circular, addressed to the people of this State, setting forth the objects of the Society.

Mr. J. P. Bradley in behalf of the Committee appointed to inform the Legislature of the State of the formation of this Society, and to request donations pertinent to its object, and the privilege of copying the public records free of office fees, stated, that the said Committee had performed the duty assigned to them, and that the Legislature in answer to their application had passed a joint resolution fully complying with the desires of the Society.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Constitution, By-Laws and Circular of the Executive Committee be printed in a pamphlet form.*

The Corresponding Secretary, reported that, in accordance with a resolution of the Society, he had made known its organization to all the Historical Societies in the United States, and from several, had received gratifying communications in return. He presented and read letters to and from the Societies of New York, Maryland and Connecticut, and from the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass., from the Hon. James Buchanan, from Professor A. D. Bache, Dr. John Proudfit and other individuals.

A communication from the Historical Society of New York, relating to the adoption of a new national appellation for the United States, with a report on the subject by a Committee of that Society, having been read, was on motion referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Murray, C. King and Bradley.

A letter having been read from Mr. S. Alofsen of Jersey City, offering to the Society his gratuitous services in translating any Dutch documents that may come into its possession, it was, on motion of Mr. C. Parker,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be communicated to Mr. S. Alofsen for the offer made of his gratuitous services as translator.

Col. Robert G. Johnson of Salem, on presenting to the Society a number of valuable documents, made some highly interesting statements in relation to John Fenwick, the early proprietor of Salem and Cumberland. One of the papers presented being a military commission from President Bradshaw constituting Fenwick a Captain of horse, Col. J. remarked, that he had formerly been in possession of an order, in Oliver Cromwell's own hand writing, to Fenwick as Major of Cavalry, directing him to superintend the execution of

* A pamphlet containing the Constitution, By-Laws and Circular of the Society having been already transmitted to each member, the republication of those documents is considered unnecessary. Those subscribers who are not members will be supplied with copies, on application, post paid, to the Corresponding Secretary.

Charles 1st, but for the want of some proper depository, like the Historical Society, it had been lost.

Fenwick was generally thought to have been a Quaker, but whatever he may have professed when among Quakers, he was certainly once a member of an Independant Congregation in England, as appeared by a Certificate of membership, signed by the Pastor, (among the documents presented) and as evinced by his holding military offices.

On motion,

The thanks of the Society were presented to Col. Johnson for the interesting documents presented by him.

The Rev. Mr. Cooley having referred, in some remarks, to valuable and interesting documents which he supposed, from information imparted to him, might probably be found in the possession of the Rutherfurd family residing in East Jersey, Dr. J. S. Condit confirmed the truth of his conjecture,—the papers forming a part of the ample library of the Misses Rutherfurd, of Harrison, Hudson Co., and made some interesting statements in relation to their character and value.

Hon. Wm. A. Duer stated, that he had in his possession valuable original papers which once belonged to Lord Stirling, and of which he would furnish copies to the Society, but his engagements did not allow the leisure, whereupon Mr. James G. King offered to bear the expense of making copies.

Mr. Charles King stated to the Society, that in the preparation of his address for the evening, he had been kindly furnished by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Whitehead, with the loan of a manuscript history of East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments, and as he considered it a suitable work for the Society to publish as its first fruit offering to the historical literature of the country, he would propose, if Mr. Whitehead's assent could be obtained, (for he made the suggestion on his own responsibility, Mr. W's expostulations to the contrary) that a Committee be appointed to superintend its publication.

Judge Duer remarked that it would be proper to have a Standing Committee on Publications to supervise and publish all manuscripts referred to them which the Society might deem it expedient to print:

Whereupon, on motion of Judge Duer,

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of five members be appointed on the publication of the transactions and other matters proposed to be published by this Society, and that all such matters be referred

to the said Committee, whose duty it shall be to cause such papers or documents as they may approve to be published.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Duer, Cooley, Murray, C. King and J. S. Condit members of the said Committee.

Mr. C. King then renewed his motion, which was adopted as follows :

Resolved, That the Committee on publications apply to Mr. W. A. Whitehead for the manuscript of the history prepared by him of East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments, with the Appendix, comprising "The Model of the Government of East New Jersey," by George Scot, of Pillochie ; and that they cause the same to be published under the sanction of the Society.

Nominations were then made of various gentlemen as resident, corresponding and honorary members, which were referred to the Standing Committee on nominations, now appointed by the Chair in accordance with the by-laws, consisting of Dr. Murray, Professor John Maclean and W. A. Whitehead.

The Society adjourned to meet immediately after the delivery of Mr. King's address.

9 o'clock, P. M.

The Society being called to order by the Chairman, on motion of Bishop Doane it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. King for his discourse, and that a copy be requested for publication.

The Society then adjourned to meet at Princeton on the first Thursday of September.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE

Read before the Society, May 7, 1845.

TO JOHN JAY, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c.

Newark, N. J. *March* 1, 1845.

Sir,

I have been charged with the agreeable duty of announcing through you to the New York Historical Society the organization of a kindred institution in the State of New Jersey.

Intimately connected as were the two States in their infancy, under the domination of both the Dutch and English, it may be confidently expected that the researches of our respective societies will

prove mutually beneficial. We duly appreciate the advantage we possess in entering the field aided by the labors of your Society, which have already so greatly relieved from the darkness and obscurity which rested upon them, the periods when the interests of New York and New Jersey were so closely interwoven; and we shall endeavor to show our gratitude by strenuous exertions still more to enlighten the dark passages in the early annals of the two States.

It would be a great favor to our young association could your Society bestow upon it copies of its transactions and publications, or any duplicate documents, books, or pamphlets, bearing upon the history of our country, which may be spared from its collection—a favor which will gladly be reciprocated when in our power.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. WHITEHEAD,

Corresponding Secretary.

To John Jay, Esq., Dom. Cor. Sec., &c., New York.

FROM JOHN JAY, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c.

Historical Rooms, City of New York,
March 28, 1845.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 1st inst., announcing to the New York Historical Society the organization of a kindred institution in the State of New Jersey, and I confidently join in your expectation, that the researches of our two societies will prove mutually beneficial in illustrating the several periods when the interests of New York and New Jersey were so closely united.

Your letter was communicated to the New York Historical Society at its last stated meeting, held on the 5th instant, and the following resolutions were thereupon unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this society have learned with sincere pleasure the formation of the New Jersey State Historical Society, and tender to that institution their cordial congratulations and friendly services.

Resolved, That the Librarian be directed to forward to the New Jersey State Historical Society, copies of all the collections and proceedings of this society, and also any duplicate documents, books or pamphlets, bearing upon the history of the country, which may be spared from its collections.

Our Librarian is now engaged in making a catalogue of the library, and until its completion it will be difficult for him fully to

comply with the above directions of the society, touching the selection of duplicates ; but I understand that a package will be forwarded to you in a few days, containing a copy of our volumes, and such duplicates as the present imperfect catalogue may enable him to supply.

Among the documents recently procured in Europe by Mr. Brodhead, the historical agent of the State of New York, relative to our colonial history, are a few incidentally relating to New Jersey during the administration of Sir Edmund Andros and Gov. Dongan. Two letters by Governor Hamilton of New Jersey to Governor Fletcher, a long letter from Lord Cornbury, dated July 15th, 1705, giving an account of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, since his arrival, with a resume of their previous history, and other documents extending at intervals, from 1680 to 1748, of which I will send you a particular memorandum, from the complete and accurate index attached to the report of Mr. Brodhead, of the results of his mission. The documents directly belonging to the colonial history of New Jersey, contained in "Her Majesty's State Paper Office in London, and the Records of the Board of Trade," are doubtless voluminous and important ; and the expediency of procuring transcripts for your archives, will, I hope, soon engage the attention of your society and your legislature. The Jersey papers in the State Paper Office, were included in a distinct department from those of New York, and were not submitted to Mr. Brodhead's inspection.

Among the MSS. of the New York Historical Society, bearing upon the history of New Jersey, are the papers of Wm. Alexander, Lord Stirling, extending from 1756 to 1783 ; the original minutes of the commissioners of the boundary line between New York and New Jersey in 1763, with two reports of a committee of her Majesty's Council of New York upon the same subject, and a "Brief of the claim on the part of the Province of New Jersey, and of the proofs offered in support of it, before the commissioners appointed by his Majesty for settling the boundary line between the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, from the station on the Hudson River to the station on the Delaware River, with observations upon, and answer to the several objections made by the agents on the part of New York." This document embraces 123 folio pages. It contains very full, minute and accurate memoranda of governmental, official and proprietary acts illustrative of the title to the lands in question, from their possession by the States of Holland in 1663. It bears date "New York, Sept. 28th, 1769," and is signed in autograph by "Jno. Stevens, James Parker and Walter Rutherfurd."

There are also some other documents relating to the boundaries, of a later date and less importance, and a number of maps used by the original commissioners, which with the minutes remained in the possession of the late John Jay, who was employed as their clerk, and which the members of your society may have occasion to consult, or have copied for your own collections.

Praying you to command my services if I can at any time be useful to your society,

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, your faithful servant,

JOHN JAY, *Dom. Cor. Sec., etc.*

To Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq., Cor. Sec. of N. J. Hist. Soc.

FROM JOHN JAY, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c.

Historical Rooms, City of New York,
April the Tenth, 1845.

Sir,

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the New York Historical Society, held on the first instant, I have the honor to address to you a copy of the Report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting, to consider the expediency of the adoption by this country of a National Name.

The Report has not yet been adopted, or acted upon by the Society; but has been made the special order for the next stated meeting, to be held on the 6th of May; and in the meanwhile it is submitted to the Historical and Antiquarian Societies of other states, and to eminent gentlemen throughout the country for their advice.

The disadvantages attendant upon the want of a distinctive national appellation are very generally admitted, but doubts are entertained by many of the practicability of the proposed change. It has been suggested that some of the difficulties belonging to the subject, such as a wide variance of opinion in regard to the title, and the mistakes to which a new and local name would necessarily give rise in foreign countries, may be in a great measure obviated by proposing to call our land "The Republic of Washington." A name which it is thought might be adopted by acclamation, and which if adopted, would be instantly recognized and identified in distant lands, and command the approval of the whole world.

The views of the New Jersey Historical Society upon the subject are respectfully requested.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your faithful servant,

JOHN JAY, *Dom. Cor. Sec., etc.*

To Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq., Cor. Sec. of N. J. Hist. Soc.

TO JOHN JAY, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c.

Newark, N. J., April 19, 1845.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th March, and in behalf of the New Jersey Historical Society, would respectfully tender its thanks for the interest so promptly taken in its success by its sister institution of New York. I have also received your letter of 10th April, relating to the proposed adoption of a new appellation for our country, and a copy of the Transactions of your society for 1844. These will be laid before our society at its meeting in May.

Having had an opportunity, through the courtesy of Mr. Brodhead, of examining a portion of the Colonial Documents with which his agency has enriched New York, I had already become aware, previous to the receipt of your letter, that New Jersey was under obligations to him for having judiciously secured many papers of peculiar importance to her history, as well as others, in which she was interested jointly with New York. In consequence of this examination, an exertion was made to obtain from the Legislature of the State, at its late session, an appropriation which would have authorized an application to the authorities of New York, for permission to obtain transcripts of such papers; but after the favorable action of one house, the resolution was postponed in the other to the next legislature; along with a kindred measure which contemplated the procurement of an analytical index to the Colonial Documents in the English archives, referring to New Jersey. It is hoped that next year both these desirable projects may be perfected.

As an illustration of the value which is oftentimes inherent in a simple historical fact, *apparently* of trivial import, I would state that *a single line* in one of Governor Andros's despatches, procured by Mr. Brodhead, has relieved some events in the history of New Jersey from much doubt and conjecture.

He writes from New York under date of October 4th, 1668. "I arrived here the 11th of August past, when his Majesty's Letters Patent being published, received this place, as also East New Jersey the 15th, and West New Jersey 18th, following, where by proclamation *continued the revenue and all offices in place until further order.*"

It was well known that Andros took New Jersey under his charge, as well as New York, in accordance with the directions of his royal master, but how his authority had been established in the province without some disturbance or confusion, had never been shown; neither

had it been explained how that authority should have been subsequently superseded, without the same commotion that attended its overthrow in the other colonies which had been subject to his rule; but the sentence I have quoted removes the difficulties which encompassed these enquiries. The officers of the Proprietaries having been continued in power on acknowledging his supremacy, there was little room for objection or opposition to his assumption of the government, and when his authority was at an end, there was no ground for revolution, as that event reinstated matters as they were before. Governor Hamilton, however, hesitated as to the most expedient course, and sailed for England to consult the proprietaries, leaving the population to the care of their local magistrates, and *not* as has too frequently been asserted, without any government whatever.

This proceeding of Governor Andros was one of the very few instances in which he exhibited any prudence or moderation in his administration of the affairs of the provinces. The course pursued by him being certainly the most politic for his own success, and as it turned out, most fortunate for New Jersey.

I cannot close this communication without thanking you for your politeness in furnishing the information your letter contained, respecting the MSS. in your library in which we are interested, as well as the list of colonial documents in the New York Collection, which from Mr. Brodhead's Calendars, appear to refer to New Jersey.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. WHITEHEAD,

Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Soc.

To John Jay, Esq., Cor. Sec. of the N. Y. Hist. Society.

FROM REV. DR. PROUDFIT.

Rutgers College, *May* 7, 1845.

My Dear Sir,

I deeply regret that my engagements at College today compel me to forego the pleasure of being present at the meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society—the more so, as I was obliged for the same reason to come away from Trenton without being present at its first meeting, though I went there for the purpose. I desire, however, to be enrolled among its members, and to express my hearty interest and sympathy in its objects. The Past, rich as it is in instruction, in delight, and in all elevating influences, is swiftly receding from us—and we surely do well in securing such of its

precious fragments as are still floating within our reach on the stream of time, beneath the surface of which they will soon sink and disappear forever. Whether we view it as a record of Divine Providence, or as a history of the *early life* of our country and the first working of its institutions, or as exhibiting the results of experiments in all the manifold departments of human life, its remains are equally valuable—and unless speedily secured and placed in some permanent form, equally perishable. * * * * * *

Few Societies of the kind have had before them so ample a field or so rich and varied materials, as the New Jersey Historical Society. And if a warm and general interest in its inquiries can be awakened in all classes of the community, it will, I am persuaded, prove a very useful institution.

I am, very respectfully, yours &c.,

J. PROUDFIT.

To the Corresponding Secretary N. J. Hist. Soc.

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED MAY 7TH, 1845.

Constitution, By-Laws, &c., of Maryland Historical Society.

First Discourse before the Maryland Hist. Soc., June 20th, 1844, by Charles F. Mayer, A. M. *From the Society.*

Proceedings of the New York Historical Society for the year 1844. *From the Society.*

Essay on Meteorological Observations, by J. N. Nicollet, Esq., printed by order of the War Department. *From Major James D. Graham, U. S. Top. Engineers.*

Report to the Navy Department on American Coals, by Walter R. Johnson. *From Hon. Wm. L. Dayton.*

First and Fourth Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Common Schools in the State of Connecticut, 1839–1842.

School Architecture, by Henry Barnard.

Connecticut Common School Journals, 1838–1842, 4 vols. in 2.

Reports and other Official Documents respecting the Common Schools of Connecticut, from 1838 to 1842, by Henry Barnard, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners. *From Mr. Barnard.*

Report on the Geology of the State of Connecticut, by James G. Percival. *From Charles Hosmer Esq. of Hartford.*

Report of the Commissioner of Patents, January, 1845. *From Hon. Jacob W. Miller.*

Report on the Aboriginal Names and Geographical Terminology of the State of New York to the New York Hist. Soc., by Henry R. Schoolcraft. *From the Author.*

Historical Sketches of the late War between U. S. and Great Britain, by John Lewis Thomson. *From Cortland Parker, Esq.*

The Worcester Magazine and Historical Journal, by Wm. Lincoln and C. C. Baldwin, 1825–6, 2 vols.

Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society, 2 vols.

Catalogue of the Library of the American Antiquarian Society. *From the Society.*

Final Report of the Historical Agent of the State of New York, with Calendars to all the Colonial Documents procured by the State and now at Albany. *From Thos. D. James, Esq., Albany.*

Collections of the New York Historical Society, Vol. I. *From Mr. E. Stewart.*

Travels in New England and New York, by Timothy Dwight, S. T. D., LL. D., &c., 4 vols.

The New American Magazine, for odd months, 1759–60, with an original sketch annexed of the Editor and Printer, from the Newark Daily Advertiser of Sept. 10th, 1839. (The first periodical published in New Jersey.)

Four Fourth of July Orations, delivered at Newark and Elizabethtown, 1794, 1797 and 1798, by Isaac Watts Crane, Alex. C. MacWhorter and David B. Ogden.

A Historical Account of St. John's Church at Georgetown, D. C.

An Address at the funeral of Hon. Abel P. Upshur and others killed on board the Princeton, and a

Farewell Sermon, by Rev. C. M. Butler.

Engraved Portrait of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, by Sartain. *From Wm. A. Whitehead.*

Map of New York Bay and Harbor and the Environs, founded on a survey under the direction of F. R. Hassler, Supt. of U. S. Coast Survey. *From the United States.*

The following are the papers, &c., presented in person by Col. Robert G. Johnson, of Salem.

"An exemplification at the request of John Fenwick, Esq.," of the grant from Charles II. to James, Duke of York, of New Jersey, beautifully engrossed on parchment.

Exemplified extract from West Jersey Records, giving the date of the arrival of John Fenwick and family, giving their names, &c.

Certificate of John Fenwick's membership of the church "whereof Mr. John Goodwin is Pastor," Feb. 4, 1649.

Commission from "Jo: Bradshawe, Pres't," to John Fenwick to be "Captain of a Troop of Horse," with the seal of the Council of State, Sept. 4, 1651.

Three original letters to John Fenwick from his wife Mary, bearing date Aug. 27, 1678, Aug. 31, 1678, and Feb. 7, 1679, London.

John Fenwick's Will, August 7, 1683.

The Counterpart (signed by Warner and Eldridge) of release from John Fenwick, July 19, 1675.

The Counterpart (signed by Penn) of release from John Fenwick to William Penn of all his interest in West Jersey excepting 150,000 acres, dated March 23, 1682.

Three deeds from the Indians to John Fenwick, for lands in West Jersey.

Copy of a deed from the Indians to John Fenwick.

Agreement of Indians with J. Fenwick upon what terms to release all claims against him, Nov. 8, 1685.

Copy of agreement between William Penn and Fenwick's Executors, April 13, 1684.

Fac Simile of the Death Warrant of Charles I.

"Militaire Discipline or the young Artillery Man, by Collonel William Bariffe," London, 16—, Quarto.

Map of Nova Scotia, &c. 2d Edition, 1776.

Perspective plan of the Battle near Lake George, 1755.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS,

ENROLLED UNDER THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED MAY 7, 1845.

S. Alofsen, *Jersey City.*
Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D., *Princeton.*

Joseph P. Bradley,*† *Newark.*
Maurice Beasley, M.D., *Dennisville, C. May.*
Alexander M. Bruen, M.D., *Perth Amboy.*
Geo. Clinton Bush,*† *Trenton.*

Rev. James Carnahan, D.D., *Princeton.*
John Chetwood, *Newark.*
Geo. R. Chetwood, M.D., *Elizabethtown.*
John J. Chetwood, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Jona. Cogswell, D.D.,*† *N. Brunswick.*
Silas Condit, *Newark.*
John S. Condit, M.D., *Newark.*
Lewis Condict, M.D., *Morristown.*
Nathan W. Condict, M.D., *Morristown.*
Rev. Eli F. Cooley,*† *Trenton.*
Edward Cook, *Newark.*

Rev. G. W. Doane, D.D., LL.D.,† *Burlington.*
Prof. Albert B. Dod, *Princeton.*
Daniel Dodd, jr., *Orange.*
William A. Duer, LL.D., *Morristown.*

Wm. S. Faitoute, *Newark.*
Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, *Newark.*
Richard S. Field,* *Princeton.*

Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, *Newark.*
Henry W. Green,* *Trenton.*
Dudley S. Gregory, *Jersey City.*
Archer Gifford,*† *Newark.*
John Griscom, LL.D., *Burlington.*
Thomas Gordon,*† *Trenton.*

Edward Harris,*† *Trenton.*
Samuel R. Hamilton,*† *Trenton.*
Samuel M. Hamill, *Lawrenceville.*
A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, LL.D., *N. Brunswick.*
Rev. Matthew H. Henderson, *Newark.*
David A. Hayes, *Newark.*
Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., *Princeton.*
Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., *Newark.*
Rev. William H. Hornblower, *Paterson.*

John P Jackson, *Newark.*
Robert G. Johnson, *Salem.*

Charles King,† *Elizabethtown.*
James G. King, *Weehawken.*
William B. Kinney,*† *Newark.*
Francis S. Kinney, *New Brunswick.*

Andrew Lemassena, *Newark.*
William W. Lord, *Princeton.*

Rev. Aaron A. Marcellus,*† *Freehold.*
Rev. David Magie, D.D., *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Daniel V. McLean,*† *Freehold.*
Prof. John Maclean, D.D., *Princeton.*
Amzi C. McLean, *Freehold.*
John A. Miller, *Newark.*
Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., *Princeton.*
Silas Merchant, *Newark.*
Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D.,*† *Elizabethtown.*

Elias B. D. Ogden, *Paterson.*
George T. Olmsted, *Princeton*
James Parker, *Perth Amboy.*
Cortland Parker,* *Newark.*
Rev. Andrew B. Patterson,† *Princeton.*
William Paterson, *Perth Amboy.*
S. V. R. Paterson, *Perth Amboy.*
William Pennington, *Newark.*
Alexander C. M. Pennington, *Newark.*
Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., *Newark.*
Charles L. Pearson,* *Trenton.*
Rev. S. I. Prime, *Newark.*
Rev. John Proudfit, D.D., *New Brunswick.*
Stacy G. Potts,*† *Trenton.*

Joseph F. Randolph,† *Trenton.*
William P. Robeson,*† *Belvidere.*
David Ryerson, *Newton.*

Hon. Charles C. Stratton,† *Swedesborough.*
Rev. Chas. S. Stewart, *U. S. Navy.*
John H. Stephens, *Newark.*
Jona. J. Spencer, M.D.*† *Moorestown.*
Lyndon A. Smith, M.D., *Newark.*
Thos. J. Stryker, *Trenton.*

Rev. Benj. C. Taylor, D.D., *Bergen.*
Rev. Wm. J. R. Taylor, *New Durham.*
Rev. Anthony Ten Broeck, *Orange.*

Peter D. Vroom, *Trenton.*
Robert Van Arsdale, *Newark.*

Asa Whitehead, *Newark.*
Wm. A. Whitehead,*† *Newark.*
John Whitehead, *Newark.*
Wm. Wright, *Newark.*

* Present and aided in framing the Constitution at Trenton, Feb. 27, 1845.
† Enrolled their names on that day in Trenton.

A DISCOURSE

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

MAY 7, 1845,

BY CHARLES KING, Esq.

Of Elizabethtown.

PUBLISHED BY THE REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY.

A DISCOURSE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Historical Society:

In presenting myself on this occasion to make the first address before the Historical Society of New Jersey, I am not insensible of the honor devolved upon me. I did indeed desire that a native son should have been selected to open the career, destined, I trust, to be long and honorably useful, of your Society—one of the many names consecrated in the annals of the State by personal merit or ancestral renown. But it was your pleasure to exact this service of me, who from another State, once indeed forming with this but one colony, have come to sit down by your fireside, to ask a share in its simple domestic happiness, and to fulfil to the best of my abilities such part as may be allotted to me of the obligations of a dutiful citizen.

A portion of the citizens of New Jersey have at length resolved to do justice to the State and to its illustrious annals, by instituting the Society of which the first public meeting is now held, and of which the highest duty will be to collect and to preserve whatever shall tend to elucidate the origin, settlement and history of the State, and the merits and fame of those who have served it in any and every station.

After much discussion, and notwithstanding the failure of some previous attempts to organize a Historical Society, a public meeting was held at Trenton in February last; at which with great unanimity it was decided that a Historical Society should be formed forthwith, and in consequence, a Constitution was framed and adopted, officers were chosen, and the first annual meeting appointed for this day.

Here then and now commences the actual life of the Historical Society of New Jersey, and upon those whom this day has brought together either in person, or where unavoidably absent, in good wishes for our success, must it very much depend, whether the Society shall be equal to the occasion which calls it into existence, and to the pure beauty of the annals of our State.

It is an honorable instinct that prompts men to perpetuate the memory of their forefathers, and to preserve from the decay which overtakes all physical nature, those acts and counsels, which, springing from and informed by the soul, are, like it, capable of immortality. It is in this respect that an Existence, having in some things common relations with the beasts that perish, rises in others to the dignity of its diviner essence.

The indulgence of this instinct moreover is fraught with positive benefits—not in the sense merely that every duty discharged is a source of happiness secured, and that they who with filial piety do honor to the just renown of their forefathers, give proof of their own worthiness—but that the memory, and as it were the presence of a glorious, national ancestry, exercise, imperceptibly it may be, but irresistibly, a most salutary influence upon their posterity—alike in restraining from the commission of low or unbecoming acts, and in exciting an honorable emulation to equal if not excel their progenitors.

It was upon this principle that the Romans conceded it as a privilege to those who had attained to high station in the republic, that their images or statues should be carefully made and preserved as the precious inheritance of their descendants: and we have the testimony of Sallust to the effect of these dumb but eloquent remembrancers in the fine passage where he relates that he had frequently heard the great Fabius, the wary and successful opponent of Hannibal, and Scipio Africanus his conqueror, and other illustrious men of the republic say, that whenever they looked upon the images of their ancestors, they felt their own minds vehemently excited to like virtue. Not, adds the author, that the mere form and outward figure had any such influence, but that the memory of their noble deeds, kindled a flame in the bosoms of these illustrious men which could never be extinguished until they had achieved like glory and renown.

In our days the principle of association and the art of printing combined, afford far easier and more efficacious means of kindling this flame in ingenuous minds, than the Sculptor or the Painter—glorious as is their art—ever possessed; for their sphere is limited to the comparatively few who may have the opportunity to behold their works, but the Press speaks to a world, and when employed by such an association as that here assembled, to perpetuate the renown of a national ancestry such as we can boast, cold must be the enthusiasm, and feeble the virtue of the race which it cannot inflame with reverence for the past and emulation for the future.

Such, gentlemen, seems to me the mission which we have under-

taken, and it cannot be without encouragement for us to know how successfully, in other States, a like mission has been accomplished. With a history inferior to none other in purity not less than in brilliancy, New Jersey comes late into the field of Historical Investigation; several States have preceded her in the formation of Historical Societies, and a brief notice of what has been accomplished by some of these, will fitly occupy a part of the hour allotted to me by the usages of such an occasion as this, and serve at the same time it is hoped to encourage the efforts which we have at length resolved to make "to discover, procure and preserve whatever relates to any department of the History of New Jersey."

New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana all have their Societies. To only a few can reference now be made.

Of Massachusetts, we are first to speak for she was first in the field. Jeremy Belknap was the chief founder of her Historical Society. His services to the historical literature of the country were thus fitly commemorated by John Quincy Adams at the last Anniversary Festival of the New York Historical Society.

"He was," said Mr. Adams, "indirectly the founder of all Historical Societies throughout the land. A man of whom the country may justly be proud. He was the pastor of a small congregation in Dover, New Hampshire, and he wrote the History of New Hampshire, a work that has no superior for its truthfulness or general value; and of whom and his History, a distinguished French traveller,* a man conspicuous in his own age, though unfortunate in his end, said: "he was the author of the precious History of New Hampshire." He also wrote the first volumes of American Biography; and was the author of a Collection of Hymns and Psalms, that is still used in many parts of Massachusetts, and which has improved the poetry and literature of those who use it."

His History of N. H. was the labor of twenty-two years, and his last volume, published in 1793, nine years after the first, tells us that the sale of the preceding volumes had not defrayed the expenses of publication. The materials which he brought together for the purpose of writing this work, with those of *Minot*, the historian of Mass., formed the nucleus of the valuable and now extensive collections of that Society. The loss of valuable historical documents by fire, and sometimes by heedless or wanton ignorance, had awakened

* Brissot de Warville.

the attention of those interested in their preservation, to devise means for their collection and security in some permanent place of deposit. The materials for the early History of New England had suffered severely before these first steps were taken in this matter; and the traditions of rich heaps of family papers—the dusty accumulations of generations, which served to light the fires of some thrifty housewife, excite in us the same regretful indignation which burns in the remembrance of the famous Shakspearian MSS., which Warburton's cook "*put under pye bottoms.*"

Attention once awakened to the subject, it was not long before the Society was formed which was incorporated in 1794. First in the field, it possessed many advantages in securing valuable books and papers; and all New England contributed to swell its collections. It would be impossible to trace the historical productions to which its influence has given birth or occasion, a hasty glance at its own decades of collections must suffice.

They have published twenty-eight vols., having nearly completed their third series of 10 vols. each. At the end of each series, is a most valuable index to the vols. which none but those who have waded through seas of undigested materials in search of some trifling fact, can appreciate. The vols. contain, besides original papers of great interest, many valuable reprints of scarce tracts illustrative of our earliest history, and a great variety of miscellaneous information on almost all topics connected with the History, not of the U. S. only, or of their colonial condition, from their first settlement, but likewise of the whole continent. The value of these materials of history cannot be fully appreciated at the present day. In many cases, absolutely rescued from destruction, a future age alone will develope their worth.

New Hampshire.—Next to Mass. and New York, the New Hampshire Society has accomplished more than any other. They have published five volumes. Perhaps quite as much has been done for the history of N. H. as of any State in the Union. The occasion of the second centennial celebration of the Settlement of New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, was taken as a favorable time for the formation of the Historical Society, and the zealous efforts of a few who had been interested in historical pursuits, were highly successful. The Library and Collection of the Society, though small, are very valuable.

Maine.—Upon the erection of Maine, in 1820, into a new State distinct from Massachusetts, several gentlemen, interested in the promotion of historical inquiry and knowledge, determined to form a

Society similar to those already in existence in Massachusetts and New York. A charter was obtained in 1822, and measures were taken to bring together the scattered fragments, which were quite successful.

In 1831, their first and as yet, only volume was published, a handsome octavo, containing, among other papers of historical interest, the original letters of *Arnold* while on the Expedition across Maine to Quebec in 1775, with Col. Montresor's Journal of a Tour from the St. Lawrence to the Kennebec in 1760. It was this last Journal, falling into the hands of Arnold, which suggested the idea of the expedition of 1775. He proposed it, and obtained the command. A select corps was detached from the army at Cambridge, which, penetrating the wilds of the Kennebec, was destined to co-operate with the other forces sent to Canada by the northern lakes, in the reduction of Quebec. It was in this siege that Montgomery fell, winning for himself imperishable laurels, and Arnold displayed that resolute and determined fortitude and bravery, that rendered doubly odious his subsequent treachery.

An accurate journal of the Expedition, compiled by President *Allen*, accompanied the publications above, in the collections.

It is to be hoped, that this Society will renew its exertions, and furnish fresh contributions to our history and antiquities.

The History of Maine by W. D. Williamson is a work of authority and value, and William Willis's History of Portland contains much that is valuable.

Ohio.—The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio was incorporated in the same year as that of Maine, and has published one volume. It contains among other discourses one by Gen. Harrison on the Aborigines of the Ohio Valley. The field is a rich one, thrown open in the history of that Valley during the successive periods of its discovery and settlement by the French, followed by that of the English, with the war of 1756, and the American period, commencing with the Revolution.

The literary and commercial capital of Ohio, *Cincinnati*, has a numerous, zealous, and well-instructed body of literary men, and to them and to the Historical Association we may confidently look for investigation that will elucidate the yet unwritten history of the great valley.

Virginia.—The Virginia Society was organized in 1831. Their only publication has been a thin 8vo., which contains among others, a paper of considerable interest curiously illustrative of the senti-

ments and customs of the early time in Virginia. It is the trial of one Grace Sherwood for witchcraft, in 1705, in Princess Anne Co., Va., in which the customary ordeal, the witchduck, was witnessed by the Court. So that Virginia divides the honors of this ancient belief in witchcraft with the more Northern and Eastern States, or rather it serves to show the prevalence of such notions in all parts of the country. I believe, too, that such trials were common in England at that time.

Although the Virginia Society have been asleep since the publication of this volume, recent movements indicate renewed vitality, and promise highly satisfactory results. Several memorials and papers have been addressed to the Legislature, through the columns of the Southern Literary Messenger, on the subject of their Colonial History.

Kentucky.—Its Society, founded and incorporated in 1838, have collected considerable material for the early History of the West, fragments of correspondence of the Pioneers, and much, illustrative of the Border warfare, the irregular military history of that section.

There is also a Society in Indiana, and one recently formed in Maryland and in Iowa. All these have begun the work of collection and preservation, which, more or less vigorously prosecuted, will contribute much to relieve the labors of the future historian.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society was established in 1825. Previous to that, in the year 1815, the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society was constituted, with reference to enquiries indicated by its title, and led the way very successfully to the formation of the Historical Society, having in 1819 enriched American annals and stimulated public interest by publishing *Heckelweder's* account of the Indian tribes which once inhabited Pennsylvania.

The Historical Society signalized the first year of their existence by publishing a small volume of transactions, to which they have since added five or six other volumes embracing much valuable matter, and especially illustrating different settlements and prominent individuals of their own State.

They published moreover a translation by that learned and enthusiastic scholar and jurist M. Duponceau, of *Campanius's* history of the Swedish settlements in the Delaware, and more recently have given to the world an acute and critical pamphlet, to which a more detailed reference will hereafter be made, by John Pennington, a bookseller in Philadelphia, which examines with much research and

ingenuity some histories of New Jersey of most imposing pretensions.

New York.—We have reserved to the last the notice of the New York Historical Society, because it has more immediate relations to us than that of any other State. This Society was incorporated some 40 years ago. Its first projectors, who met together on 20th November, 1804, were Egbert Benson, De Witt Clinton, Rev. Wm. Linn, Rev. Samuel Miller, Dr. David Hosack, Rev. John M. Mason, Rev. John N. Abeel, Samuel Bayard, Peter G. Stuyvesant, Anthony Bleecker and John Pintard. Of this distinguished band but two survive—and one of them adorns as President one of the highest seminaries of education in this state.

For many years the Society, even with all the advantages of such auspices, struggled with many difficulties and vicissitudes, and was so poor in its archives and library, even as late as 1812, that Dr. John W. Francis, one of its enthusiastic members, apprehensive after the declaration of war against England in that year, that the treasures few but precious then collected, might be destroyed by a hostile attack on the city, conveyed them with his own hands, it might almost be said on his own back, to a place of security. On other occasions, both in personal exertion and pecuniary expenditures, Dr. Francis contributed largely to sustain the infant society. Nevertheless, in 1811 the first volume of Transactions was published, which very fitly opens, after giving the Constitution of the Society, with a discourse delivered by the Rev. Dr. Miller on the 4th of September, 1809—being the completion of the second century since the discovery by Hudson of the North River—and designed to commemorate the event. It also republished *Verrezano's* letter to Francis I., describing his discoveries on the American coast, and the several journals of Hudson's voyages. At unequal intervals the Society has continued to issue volumes of its transactions, which now are numerous.

Firmly established in the public favor, it is now enabled successfully to pursue its labors in the cause of historical and antiquarian research. It has been particularly fortunate in securing many valuable MSS. and has a library rich in books and maps illustrating our early annals. Papers that may hereafter prove of infinite service in determining important questions of fact, and which otherwise might have been lost, are preserved and rendered accessible.*

* Proceedings of the N. Y. Historical Society for 1843. pp. 8 and 9.

The State has looked with much favor on the efforts of this Society, has made to it very considerable pecuniary grants, and on its suggestion, caused to be published a series of valuable records that had remained almost inaccessible in the public archives. This publication contains a mass of documents illustrative of the early part of our revolutionary annals, commencing with the first organized resistance to the colonial authorities, and ending with the journal of the Convention that formed the Constitution of independent State Government, comprising also the period of the invasion of the State by Gen. Burgoyne and of his defeat and surrender on the plains of Saratoga.

More important than this was the decision of the State, also adopted on the suggestion of the Society, warmly seconded by the citizens at large, to send an agent to Europe for the purpose of obtaining copies of early colonial records in the custody of foreign governments.

How fortunately that mission resulted, and how judicious the choice of the Agent, Mr. Brodhead, all the country has heard, and the State of New York, and every other State, and the United States, are greatly richer in the materials of history, which the intelligent labors of Mr. Brodhead have secured.

The Society had it in its power in 1820 to repay to the State in part the benefits it had received, for the Legislature being desirous to print and publish, for the first time, the journal of the Colonial Assembly of New York, from 1763 to '75, the only known copy in existence was among the MSS. of the Historical Society, and was freely placed at the disposition of the Legislature.

The Library now contains about 10,000 bound volumes, of which 600 are of pamphlets, averaging 10 to each volume—probably constituting a collection of tracts and pamphlets not surpassed in value or interest in any institution in the country. It has been well said that "it is in these fugitive publications that much of the material of after history lies; local history, politics, religion, the thoughts of individuals on the topics of the day, the workings of corporations and societies are embodied chiefly in them. In the pamphlets of the last century, we find most that we have of the peculiar views of the Colonists, their opinions, their grievances, the motives of their conduct. From the ephemeral character of these publications, they are less frequently preserved, while their value for reference increases with their scarcity."* In its collection of newspapers, too, the Society is very rich, having between 5 and 600 volumes already bound,

* Proceedings of 1843. pp. 20-4.

among which is the official Paris Moniteur from the year '89 to 1815, containing the history and incidents day by day of the French Revolution, the Consulate, the Empire, the Overthrow and the Restoration. There are many files also which as yet are unbound.

In MSS. of great historical importance, the Society has been most fortunate—the Gates papers in 22 vols., the Steuben papers in 16, the papers of Lord Stirling in 3, the Diary of DeWitt Clinton in 10—are among the most important, and this is indeed one of the great benefits which the Society confers ; for very many individuals will deposit with such an institution family papers, which they would not willingly part with to other individuals.

The N. Y. Historical Society holds out to us the greatest encouragement, for nothing could be feebler than its beginning, and nothing more gratifying than its present established utility and progressive efficiency.

The History of New Jersey claims not less honor or justice at the hands of her sons, than that of either of the States to which we have referred. Her escutcheon is stained with no crime against the *aborigines*, with no persecution for conscience's sake of those who for conscience's sake had sought her shores. Planted originally by the spirit of commerce—the benificent genius of civilization—the policy of her settlers was peace, industry, and extended intercourse. They grasped not at the possessions of others—followed out their own quiet career, but though peaceful in their pursuits, and in character, they were ever ready to furnish their full contingent to those wars, in which the ambition or the policy of the mother country invoked their aid. As Colonists they were loyal and brave. When driven by oppression into resistance—to them be it remembered mainly speculative oppression, and of which they felt the hardships and the wrong rather through sympathy with their sister colonies, than from any actual suffering of their own, they proved themselves as resolute and formidable in war, as they had been contented and loyal in peace—and on their soil emphatically was Freedom conquered.

A rapid survey of the past will make good this exordium. The first Europeans who landed on the shores of New Jersey—setting aside the possible but unproved hypothesis that its coast had been visited by the Northmen in the 10th century—were the companions of Hendrick Hudson, an English mariner in the service of the Dutch East India Company, who on 3d September, 1609, anchored his vessel called the *Half Moon* within Sandy Hook. The proud and ambitious device of the Mahomedan crescent when first displayed

against the Imperial City of Constantine *donec impleat orbem*, has been realized by the results of the voyage of this modest Dutch *Half Moon*, a small vessel of about 80 tons burthen—of which the first light cast upon these then desert and unknown shores, has gone on increasing till in rounding its circle it has indeed filled the globe.

In ascribing the first landing on our shores to the companions of Hudson, the coasting voyages of other preceding navigators along the American seaboard from north to south, including that portion within which lies New Jersey, are not overlooked. Sebastian Cabot in 1498 under the flag of England, John Verrezano in 1523 under the flag of France, and Stephen Gomez in 1524–5 under the flag of Spain, all ran along our coast; but, excepting *Verrezano*, held no communication with the natives of this State. Verrezano indeed saw, without communicating with, the inhabitants—for in his letter to Francis I. describing his visit to a great harbor and river, supposed to be that of New York, the numerous canoes rowing from shore to shore, and the friendly signs and shouts of the Indians inviting them to land and pointing out where the boat could best approach the shore, he says "upon the sudden (as is wont to fall out in sayling) a contrary flaw of winde coming from the sea, we were enforced to return to our ship, leaving this land to our great discontentment, for the great commodity and pleasantnesse thereof, which we suppose is not without some riches, all the hills shewing mineral matters in them."*

Verrezano left the bay without further attempt at intercourse with the natives, and proceeded to Newport harbor, where he remained several days and there, as on parts of the coast farther south, held frequent communications with the Indians.

To Hudson then, as before stated, belongs the honor of revealing to the world the region we inhabit, and the magnificent bay and river which constitute our Eastern boundary. On Thursday, the 3rd Sept., Hudson brought the Half Moon into Sandy Hook, and the next day anchored over in what is now called the Horse Shoe, in 4½ fathoms, two cable lengths from the shore, finding great store of salmon, mullets and rayes. In the course of the night his vessel drove ashore, but without suffering damage owing to the soft sand and ooze. In the morning the natives went on board, testifying pleasure at the arrival of the strangers and bringing green tobacco. Some of the crew went into the interior of what is now Monmouth Co., the next day and saw "great store of men, women and children, who gave them tobacco on coming to land, and some dried currants,

* N. Y. Historical Collection, Vol. I. p. 52.

(probably whortleberries.) The natives were dressed "some in mantles of feathers and some in skins of diverse sorts of good furres. Some women also came to us with hempe. They had red copper tobacco pipes and other things of copper they did wear about their neck."*

Unhappily this good understanding did not long remain undisturbed, for on the 6th day a boat with five men sent to sound the harbor northwards so as to prepare the way for ascending the great river, which they saw before them, having penetrated through the narrows and into the upper bay, was, on her return, set upon by two canoes, the one with 12 the other with 14 men—and night coming on accompanied with rain, the match in the boat went out, and they could make only an unequal fight. One of the men, John Colman, was slain by an arrow through the throat, and two others were hurt—but the boat, though unable that night, owing to the darkness, to find the ship, reached her the next day. The dead man was buried on Sandy Hook, which, in the Journal from which we quote, is called Colman's Point, in memory of their lost companion. Thus the first memorial of the white man in this State was a grave!

After repairing the vessel and thoroughly sounding the passage, Hudson on the 10th day began the ascent of the river which bears his name. As his ship advanced into the country, it became an object of alternate wonder and terror to the simple natives. At one time regarded as a monster from the great deep, at another as an apparition from the world of spirits—the final conclusion seems to have been that it was a mighty canoe under the guidance of the Great Spirit and navigated by inferior divinities. We are told of the despatch of runners, a convention of Sachems and the reception of their presumed celestial visitant with propitiatory offerings which, though the authority for it be tradition, wears sufficiently the semblance of truth, to be adopted by the historian as probable.†

Vanderdonk, who wrote in 1650 and had seen, and conversed with Indians that remembered the arrival of Hudson, states, that they had no knowledge of any previous visit of white men. Verrezano's voyage was 85 years antecedent, and it seems hardly probable, that if he had any communication with the natives, it should have passed so soon from the memory of the tribes, and so entirely, as the surprize and terror at the approach of Hudson's ship indicate.

The report made by Hudson to his employers led to immediate

* Juet's Journal 2 vol. N. Y. Historical Collections, p. 134.

† Whitehead MSS. chap. I.

plans of colonization, and the first European settlement in New Jersey was by Dutch colonists, probably about 1618, at Bergen. From the name, it is conjectured that among the colonists were enough Norwegians to impose upon the new settlement, the name of their own capital. For some time this was probably only a trading place for the Indians. The houses were placed near each other for mutual protection, while farms were cultivated around the village. To this day there reside on some of these farms, the descendants of the race that there first entered upon the settlement of the wilderness, occupying the same grounds and possessing many of the peculiarities of habits and character which marked their ancestors.*

And who were those ancestors? It will appear hereafter that New Jersey was originally and wholly a Dutch colony. We are accustomed to hear in annual orations the praises of the Puritans of New England, and the boasts of their descendants—which can only become reproaches when the race that utters them shall degenerate from the simple virtues of their progenitors. The courtly cavaliers of Virginia, the tolerant Catholics of Maryland, the self-denying Friends of Pennsylvania, the brave and suffering Huguenots of South Carolina, all have their eulogists—while the Dutch ancestry of this and the adjoining State has been rather ridiculed than honored.

Yet are they worthy of all honorable commemoration, for at the very moment when their merchants were founding settlements in this new world, the nation was struggling at home against the most powerful empire of Europe for the maintenance of long enjoyed and much cherished independence—for religious and for civil liberty. A bigoted and bloody foe menaced both. Former friends and associates abandoned them, but faithful to their early history, and resolved to preserve and to transmit, the rights themselves had received, they had for thirty years sustained the unequal conflict. Two millions of men, inhabiting a country of less than nine million acres of land, against the most powerful nation of Europe! A hollow truce of twelve years had suspended in 1609, the fierce contest, to be resumed again and carried on for twenty-seven years more, until, in 1648, the treaty of Westphalia acknowledged the independence so long and bravely vindicated.

By what miracle did these feeble provinces resist the mighty empire? The answer, in the eloquent language of another, is that "it was by the will of Him who holds in his hand the destinies of mankind. He bade their gloomy climate produce a persevering

* Whitehead MSS. chap. I.

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people, whose industry no toil could abate, whose fortitude no danger could dismay. He gave them leaders sagacious, intrepid, active, unwearied, incorruptible. He, as of old, of the eater brought forth meat, and from the strong sweetness. He gave them food from a tempestuous ocean, and treasure from the jaws of devouring despotism. But if, with reverence, we seek those causes to which reason may trace events, we shall find the miracle we admire to have been the work of commerce. From the sea they gathered means to defend the land against hostile armies on one side, and against the sea itself on the other; for the singularity of their situation exposed them alike to be inundated and to be subdued. The sea which threatened, and still threatens to overwhelm them, gave access to the riches of both the Indies. They pursued along that perilous road, the persecutors of mankind, and wrested from their grasp the unrighteous plunder of Mexico and Peru. Thus, surrounded by danger, impelled by want, inured to toil, animated by exertion, strengthened by faith, stimulated by hope, and exalted by religion, a few miserable fishermen, scattered on a sterile coast, were converted into a race of heroes. They acquired power in the struggle for existence, and wealth under the weight of taxation."

Such, gentlemen, were our Dutch ancestors, who immediately after concluding the twelve years truce came hither and brought with them their "skill, their integrity, their liberty, and their courage."* Are not their memorials worthy of investigation and preservation, or can filial piety be more gratefully evinced than in seeking to collect and embody what may yet remain of authentic records of such a glorious race?

The Dutch West India Company in order to induce emigration to the New Netherlands, which included New Jersey, made grants of large tracts of land to those who would stipulate to establish colonists upon them within a certain time—these proprietors were styled Patroons, and one of them named *Michael Pauw* became possessor of the Islands and portions of the main land from Bergen Point up to Hoboken, to which by latinizing his name he gave the general title of Pavonia. Many settlements were made between the Raritan and Hackensack rivers by the Dutch, and the laws, usages and language of these people prevailed very generally in East Jersey, till the flag and authority of Holland were in 1664 superseded by those of England under the grant to the Duke of York by Charles II.

For fifty years the Dutch had held undisputed sway and if their

*Gouveneur Morris's speech before N. Y. Historical Society for 1814, Vol. II. p. 124.

progress in New Jersey was not greater, nor their improvements more extensive, it may be accounted for in part by the Indian hostilities by which they were assailed.

Of the names or numbers of the Indian tribes within the limits of New Jersey, the accounts are imperfect and uncertain. A narrative of very questionable authenticity, to which we shall have occasion to refer hereafter, the description of New Albion by Beauchamp Plantagenet, published in 1648, states that the natives here were under the dominion of some 20 Kings or Chiefs. Twelve hundred were under the two Raritan Kings on the north side next to Hudson's river, and the whole number in the province while under the Dutch, did not probably exceed two thousand—they were of the *Lenni Lenape* or Delawares. On the early maps of New Jersey an Indian path is designated as running from Shrewsbury on the Atlantic in a north-westerly direction, crossing the Raritan a little to the westward of Amboy (a corruption from the Indian word Ompoge,) and thence in a northerly direction traversing the whole State to Minisink Island in the Delaware near our northern boundary—this was the great Indian thoroughfare from the interior to the Salt Sea, and is frequently referred to in deeds and records as the Minisink path. With the tribes around them the settlers in East Jersey seem to have lived in entire harmony—a harmony founded upon a commerce deemed reciprocal in advantages—whatever it may have been in fact. Every foot of the land they occupied had been bought of the Indians for prices with which they were content, and the first disturbance of amicable relations came from the South river, as the Dutch called the Delaware, in contradistinction from the North or Hudson's river.*

In pursuance of their plan of founding Commercial Colonies in America, the Dutch West India Company to whom in 1621 the States General had granted an immense tract of territory upon the American seaboard claimed in virtue of the discovery of Hudson, despatched an expedition under Cornelius Jacobus Mey, in 1623, with all the means of founding a settlement. He entered the South instead of the North river, gave to its northern Cape the name it still retains, and sailing up it as far almost as the present site of Philadelphia, he built Fort *Nassau* on the eastern bank and at the intersection with it of a small stream now known as Timber Creek a few miles below Camden.† How long Mey occupied Fort Nassau and what the cause of his departure, neither history nor tradition records—but the next vessel which arrived in the Delaware eight years afterwards found the

* Whitehead MS. ch. I.

† Mickle's Reminiscences of Gloucester.

Fort in possession of the Indians and the country abandoned by the colonists. But Mey left behind him a good name, and was lamented by the natives the more, from the contrast in character and conduct of those who followed him.*

De Vries in 1632 reached the Delaware, and hearing nothing of Mey's colony he established himself on the west side of the river on Lewis Creek, and the settlement took its name of Hoerenkill from discreditable incidents connected with the landing. Having firmly seated his colony, *De Vries* returned to Holland, committing the government to one *Osset*, whose folly provoked the first Indian outbreak. In token of the dominion of the States General, *Osset* had caused the arms of Holland to be painted on tin and set up on a column, in a conspicuous place. Struck with admiration for this painted bauble and ignorant of its symbolical meaning, one of the simple sons of the forest appropriated it as a personal ornament. *Osset* resented this as a national insult, and so worried and frightened the Indians that they at last brought him the head of the offender.* It is related that the Dutch Governor was shocked and grieved at such a result, wholly unwished for, as he protested, and unexpected; but it sank deep in the hearts of the Indians, and although perpetrated by themselves, the act was ascribed to the domineering influence of the stranger, and bloody was the retribution they exacted. At that period of the year when the garrison was engaged in field labors, the Indians entered the fort, guarded by a single sentinel, on the usual pretext of trade, slew the soldier and the unsuspecting Governor; then pouring out into the fields, massacred indiscriminately all the Europeans. When *De Vries* returned with fresh colonists in December, 1632, he found only the mutilated bodies of his countrymen and the ashes of their dwellings. Unable or unwilling to take vengeance, he was fain to pardon, and listened to the narrative of the slaughter of his countrymen as related by the chiefs who visited his ships. He renewed his treaty with them and then narrowly escaped the fate of Osset and his band. Distressed for want of provisions, he was persuaded by the Indians to ascend the river beyond Fort Nassau, and enter the Timmerkill, now Cooper's creek, where they pretended were large stores of maize, but where in fact an ambush was planned to cut them off. They were forewarned and saved by an Indian girl—a second Pocahontas—who went on board the vessel and revealed the plot; informing them at the same time that previously a vessel and crew (supposed to be from Vir-

* Gordon, p. 9.

ginia)* had been cut off there. De Vries returned to fort Nassau, which he found in possession of the Indians. He forthwith drove them out, but disappointed in his hopes, and too humane to be a conqueror of naked savages, he re-embarked all the colonists, abandoned the settlements, and returned to Holland, carrying back to the fatherland, says a recent annalist of West Jersey, "even the bricks he had brought where withal to build houses."†

Thus, then, after the expiration of twenty-five years from the discovery of the Delaware by Hudson, not a European remained upon its shores.

These hostilities of the Indians on the Delaware which had in fact driven away the white man, led too soon to discontent and bloodshed against the Indians bordering on the Hudson. The colonists appear to have provoked here, as elsewhere, the anger of the natives, and in 1640 an expedition was fitted out against the Raritan Indians, wrongfully accused of theft and other offences, which led on their part to a dreadful retaliation, principally directed against the settlers on Staten Island; the inhabitants were slaughtered and their dwellings given to the flames. A general Indian war was the result. On the part of the Dutch authorities at New Amsterdam great dissimulation preceded the blow, for they directed that "kind intercourse and the usual trade in corn should continue with them as before, until God's will and a proper opportunity is offered." On the night of the 25th February, 1642, that opportunity, according to the judgment of Gov. Kieft came, and without notice or previous quarrel he sent over a detachment of soldiers to Pavonia and murdered eighty Indians in their sleep, or as they sought to escape. "Worthy indeed of old Rome," says the indignant De Vries, then a member of Gov. Kieft's council and the only dissentient from this crime, "was their victory—to massacre a parcel of Indians in their sleep, to take the children from the breast of the mothers, to butcher them in the presence of their parents, and throw their mangled limbs in the fire or the water. Other sucklings fastened to little boards were in that position cut to pieces." On the same night forty other Indians were massacred under like circumstances at Corlaer's Hook. The orders for this expedition, which are on record, were "to spare as much as

* De Vries touched in Virginia after abandoning the Delaware, and was told by the Governor that a sloop from there went to the Delaware in 1633, and was never heard of more. Hence the conjecture, that this was the vessel referred to by the Indian woman.—De Vries Jour. in du Simtrees MSS. Phil. Library, 4to. No. 1413, p. —.

† Mickle's Gloucester, p. 5.

possible the wives and children and to take the savages prisoners." It would be grateful to ascribe the disregard of these orders to individual exasperation and brutality, but for the fact that the parties concerned were rewarded for this service.*

The Indians every where retaliated, except that more humane than their Christian enemies, they spared women and children. In the following October they captured a guard of soldiers in Pavonia and destroyed the colonists' houses. So serious were the consequences of this warfare that in March next year the authorities of New Amsterdam proclaimed a solemn fast to avert the anger of Jehovah, and in the course of the following year peace was permanently restored, nor was it again seriously interrupted until the British Conquest.

In West Jersey, after the unsuccessful attempts of Mey and De Vries to colonize the shores of the South river, the Swedes established themselves on its western bank in what is now the State of Delaware, and a settlement was attempted on the eastern shore by some English adventurers under a grant of Charles I. to the lord Palatine Plowden, of a region described as New Albion, and embracing the whole country from Long Island to Pennsylvania. Concerning this settlement, the first made by the English in New Jersey, very vague and contradictory accounts are given, and it is one of the problems which a New Jersey Historical Society may well propose to itself to elucidate. All that seems certain is, that such a charter was granted by Charles I. to Plowden, since a copy of it bearing date 21 June, 1634, exists, and is published in Hazard's pamphlets, volume 37. All those who have written about New Jersey, also speak of it and of the attempts at colonization under it, but whether any actual settlement within New Jersey, was made at all, seems unascertained.

Smith says casually, that "the Dutch mention Sir Edward Ployden as claiming property in the country under grant from James I." (it should be Charles I.) but gives no hint about any settlement.†

Gordon considers it probable that the New Albion Company sent out agents who visited different parts of the province, some of whom established themselves there; that the Palatine and some of his friends, among whom was Plantagenet, sought temporary cover from the storm of civil war in England, amid the American wilds; that a fort named *Erewomec*, was erected at the mouth of Pensauckin creek, on the Jersey shore, and that there was a considerable settlement at Watcessi or Oitigessing, the present site of Salem, which was subse-

* Whitehead's MS. quoting De Vries in N. Y. Hist. Col.

† Smith's New Jersey, p. 21.

quently broken up by the united forces of the Dutch and Swedes. No known vestige of these settlements remains and all in relation to their fate is conjectural.* Bancroft, on the other hand, places the Plowden settlement in Virginia. "The favor of Stafford," says he, "had also obtained for Sir Ed. Ployden a gift of New Albion, or Long Island, with the country on the Delaware. The Lord Palatine attempted a settlement; but the want of a pilot compelled him to enter the Chesapeake, and his people were absorbed in the happy province of Virginia. He was never able to dispossess the Swedes."†

This last remark seems in contradiction with the previous statement that the Plowden settlers were directed to Virginia, for *there* were no Swedes to dispossess, and the allegation that they were never able to dispossess the Swedes implies that they had been in the Delaware,—where only the Swedes were to be found, and made the the attempt to dispossess them.

The authority quoted by Bancroft is nevertheless very explicit; that of Winthrop,‡ the Historian of Massachusetts, who says under date of 1648, "Here (at Boston) arrived one Sir Ed. Ployden who had been in Virginia almost seven years. He came first with a patent of a County Palatine for Delaware Bay, but wanting a pilot for that place he went to Virginia, and there having lost the estate he had brought over and all his people scattered from him, he came hither to return to England for supplies, intending to return and plant Delaware, if he could get sufficient strength to dispossess the Swedes." There is no trace known in any of the Virginia or Maryland records of this settlement of Ployden.

A recent publication, "Mickle's Reminiscences of Gloucester," considers the attempt to erect a Palatinate on the Delaware as real, and places the visit of Plantagenet, who came out in behalf of the Lord Palatine in 1636, antecedent to which time, (namely in 1633,) Capt. Young and Robt. Evelin, who figure as the chief witnessess to the admirable qualities of New Albion for a colony in Beauchamp Plantagenet's Description of the province published in 1648, "had settled themselves in the country of the Amarongs after whose Sakima, Eziwoneck, they named their first fort." Plantagenet returned to England without falling in with his countrymen, but subsequently it is stated that sometime before 1641, the Earl himself came to New Albion and he and the royal Plantagenet, marched, lodged, and cabined together among the Indians "for seven years." Plan-

* Gordon, p. 18.

† Bancroft, v. II. p. 296.

‡ Winthrop's Hist. Mass. vol. II. p. 325.

tagenet's publication, however, is the authority relied on for these statements.*

Plantagenet's description of New Albion with Master Robert Evelyn's letter published in 1648, was republished several years ago in Washington by that indefatigable and intelligent antiquarian, Peter Force, Esq.,—and this perhaps is the place to say of it, that a very caustic and shrewd examination of the pamphlet by John Pennington, a bookseller of Philadelphia, would seem to prove that the whole story of Plantagenet with the embellishments of Evelyn was a mere speculator's trick, somewhat akin in design to the fair lithograph maps of city lots in primeval forests, or unreclaimed salt marshes, which we have seen in our day exhibited, to invite settlers and purchasers to the new *El Dorado*.†

Yet as late as 1784, after the revolutionary war and the complete and acknowledged independence of the United States, Charles Varlo, claiming to have purchased a share in the Palatinate of New Albion, came to this country to prosecute that claim, and investigate the amount and the whereabouts of the vast possessions included under that designation in the original grant of Charles I. He arrived in Philadelphia and there applied to an eminent and well remembered jurist of that city, *Wm. Rawle, Esq.*, for his aid in making good the claim of the Palatines. It does not appear what steps, if any, were taken in the matter—but at any rate Mr. Varlo soon became discouraged, and returned to Europe; the only memorials we have discovered of his, concerning this claim, are scattered *passim* in a queer book he published called "floating ideas of Nature." He there describes his visit to New Albion in this wise.

"Most of the land toward the South East of the province from Philadelphia to Cape May remains yet under wood, the soil poor, light and sandy, the inhabitants thinly strewed and not over rich. The North West side is rich and populous as most parts of America or England, being stocked with many good towns." In another place he thus adverts to the fate of the original settlement. "New Albion (corruptly called East and West Jersey) is one hundred and twenty miles square and was discovered and settled by Sir Edward Plowden with 500 men. The Earl of Albion gave it to his second son Edward, who with his family went to take possession, but they had not long been there, when the Indians came down and killed the Governor, his wife and children, all but two, and burnt the copy of the

* Mickle, p. 25.

† See John Pennington's Review, vol. IV. of Memoir of Hist. Soc. of Penn.

charter and the records of the grant and settlement." The original charter having been recorded in Ireland, and all trace of the settlement under it in New Albion being obliterated, the memory of the grant was apparently lost, for Charles II. re-granted the whole territory to the Duke of York. Varlo discovering the record in Ireland thereupon became a purchaser under it.

But of Varlo, as of the more high sounding Beauchamp Plantagenet, the Philadelphia bookseller John Pennington disposes as a cheat and an imposter, who was trying to make a speculation out of a worthless title. To finish the episode already probably too long, it may be added that in a MS. History of East Jersey to which we have had access, it is conjectured "that the small English settlement near the present site of Salem, which the Dutch and Swedes, laying aside for a time their mutual quarrels, united to break up in 1641, was, with one or two other Companies subsequently dispossessed, all that constituted Sir Edward Ployden's colony of New Albion."

From all this, it will be seen that although a settlement under the grant of New Albion was undoubtedly attempted, it remains for the researches of this Society to establish where it was, if at all in this State, and what its fate. Notwithstanding their first unsuccessful attempt, the Dutch renewed their projects of colonization on the Delaware, on both banks of which for a time they were encountered as rivals by the Swedes, and Printz Hall on Tinnicum island corrupted from *Tennekong*, with the country now forming the southern part of the State of Delaware, displayed the yellow cross of Sweden, while to the forts at Nassau and Hoerenkill, on the Jersey shore, bearing the Lion flag of their High Mightinesses of Holland, the Dutch in 1651, added Fort Casimir which they built at *Sandhocken*, the present site of New Castle in Delaware. Against the English however, both combined, and some hapless settlers, from New Haven in Connecticut, who, because for *thirty pounds* they had purchased from the Indians a large tract of land on both sides of the Delaware, went to settle there in 1642, were assailed by Swedes and Dutch under Kieft—their goods were destroyed and their persons imprisoned. The united colonies of New England remonstrated in vain through Governor Winthrop, both with Kieft and Printz. The wrong was not repaired.*

In 1650 these New Haven proprietors renewed their attempt and dispatched a vessel with 50 adventurers to settle on the purchased lands. This vessel put into New York, when its destination becoming known to the resolute Gov. Stuyvesant, he seized vessel and crew,

* Gordon, p. 18, 19, &c.

and only released the latter upon a promise that they would return to their homes, giving them warning, that if caught hereafter on the Delaware they should be sent to Holland. The Colony of New Haven continued to assert its claims by representations to the Commissioners of the United Colonies, who in 1658 addressed a missive to Stuyvesant in which the Dutch rights on the Delaware were disposed of as "a mistake" and the rights of the New Haven men treated as too clear to need argument, and therefore requiring that they should be permitted peaceably to enjoy the same. Gov. Stuyvesant did not even vouchsafe a reply, which so exasperated the Connecticut men, that they would at once have resorted to hostilities, if they could have obtained any assurance of support from the other New England Colonies. But the Plymouth Colony having declared that "they did not think it meet, to answer their desire in that behalf, and that they would have no hand in any such controversy," the New Haven men were compelled to forego hostilities and no subsequent attempt was ever made by them to plant a Colony on the Delaware.*

Stuyvesant's contemptuous silence when addressed in behalf of the New Haven pretensions, sprang from the confidence of recent conquest and undisputed supremacy in the debateable region, for in the preceding year, 1654, he sailed on 9th September from New York with a fleet of seven vessels and a force of 600 or 700 men to overthrow the Swedes in the Delaware. The immediate cause of this expedition was that the Swedes, irritated by the erection of Fort Casimir on what they claimed as their side of the river, had surprized the garrison, made prisoners of all who would not swear allegiance to Queen Christina, seized the goods and effects of the Dutch West India Company, and hoisted the flag of Sweden. Stuyvesant arrived before the place on the 16th, summoned it to surrender, which after slight parley, it did, and in the course of a few days every part and settlement of the Swedes including *Printzhoff* or Printz Hall on Tinnicum island acknowledged the Dutch as conquerors, and so terminated forever the brief colonial power of Sweden on this continent.

New Jersey, therefore, at the date of which we are speaking, and until the conquest by the English in 1664 was in all its borders a Dutch Colony both in settlers and government.

But in the year 1664, Charles II. having granted to the Duke of York (his brother) the whole region from the western bank of the Connecticut river to the eastern shore of the Delaware, including Long Island, a fleet was fitted out with a considerable body of land

* Gordon, p. 19.

forces, and although peace was then subsisting between England and the States General, the Commander, Col. Nicholls, was ordered to subdue all the region thus granted to the Duke. On the appearance of the fleet before New York, the spirited Stuyvesant strong in the right of his government and in his own stout heart, wished to make battle, but the inequality of forces was too great—the quiet burghers were less warlike than their Governor, and moreover the English offered easy and honorable terms of capitulation, and in Oct. 1664, New Amsterdam became an English possession taking the name of New York in compliment to the Duke, as Fort Orange, of which the submission followed of course, took that of Albany, the Duke's second title.*

Sir Robert Carr with two frigates was sent to the Delaware where in like manner the English flag, was without bloodshed substituted for that of Holland, and New Jersey, then forming with New York one Colony, passed under the British rule.

These violent proceedings led to immediate war between Great Britain and Holland, of which, however, the effects did not extend to the region, whose forcible occupation by the English had occasioned it, for the Dutch made no effort to recover these colonies, and by the treaty of *Breda* in 1667 they were finally ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain.

Col. Nicholls remained as the Governor of the province he had conquered, and seems to have been a wise and humane magistrate whose first care was to invite settlers and improve the country. Almost contemporaneously with, if not as one of the conditions of, the grant to the Duke of York, the Duke made a separate grant of that part of his domain which constitutes New Jersey, to Lord Berkely and Sir George Carteret. The first care of these new Proprietors was to prepare and publish concessions and agreements, by the liberality of which they hoped to attract many adventurers to the new land of promise.

But before apprized of the subordinate grant to these noblemen by the Duke of York, Nicholls the Governor, following out with eager loyalty his purpose of making the colony of the Duke his master as prosperous and profitable as possible, had granted licenses to various persons to make purchases of lands from the Natives. It was in virtue of such a license that the three townships of Elizabethtown, Woodbridge and Piscataway were settled by some people from Jamaica, L. I., the two Dentons, Bailey, Foster, Watson, and others.

* Gordon, p. 20, 1.

Their deed from the Indians, *Mattano*, *Manawane*, and *Conascomon*, chiefs dwelling on Staten Island, is dated 28th October, 1664, and the tract they purchased for sundry goods, cloth, powder, guns, wampum, *but no liquor*, valued altogether at £36 14s., was thus bounded: "one parcel of land, bounded on the south by a river commonly called the Raritan, and on the east by the river which parts Staten Island from the main, and to run northward up Arthur Cull Bay till we come to the first river which sets westward out of the bay aforesaid, and to run westward into the country twice the length that it is broad from the north to the south, of the aforementioned bounds."*

Unfortunately, these settlers under purchases from the Indians and Gov. Nicholls's license, were early involved in difficulties with the Lords Proprietors and those deriving under them, and hence arose a bitter, vindictive and yet undetermined series of law proceedings relative to land titles in this part of the State not unaccompanied with riots and bloodshed. Our historical annals, however, have derived benefit from the controversy, for the famous Elizabethtown bill in Chancery drawn up by James Alexander and Joseph Murray, of counsel for the Earl of Stair and other Proprietors of East Jersey against certain persons at Elizabethtown, distinguished as the *Clinker-lot right men*, and the answer to the bill on behalf of the men of Elizabethtown prepared and signed by William Livingston and William Smith, Jr., which were published—the first in 1747, the the latter in 1752—have perpetuated much both of the early history and tradition, respecting the settlement of this part of the State.

The concessions of the Proprietors were remarkable for their complete acknowledgement of that principle, the practical violation of which subsequently led to the American revolution—the indissoluble connection between taxation and representation. The Governor and Council, though themselves nominated by the Proprietors, were required "*not to impose nor suffer to be imposed, any tax upon the province or inhabitants, other than that imposed by the General Assembly.*" †

When to this it is added that the most entire liberty of religious worship was stipulated under the sole restriction of not using that

* It may be noted here as a philological curiosity that *Arthur Cull* bay, alluded to in the deed, is thus explained: Kull is the Dutch word for *kill* or creek, and was applied to the water which separates Staten Island from the main. The settlements on the opposite side were said to be *ahter*, behind or beyond. All the region was in Dutch parlance known as *Ahter Kull*, or beyond the kill. The English converted this descriptive phrase into a proper name.

† Gordon, 25, 6.

liberty to licentiousness, nor to the civil injury or outward disturbance of others, and that the laws of England guaranteeing to every man the possession and enjoyment of his own labor were in force, it will be readily perceived how great inducements were offered to settlement.

In farther elucidation of the just and honest spirit in which the Proprietors desired to enter upon their domain, it is to be stated that the first article in the directions of Berkely and Carteret for the government of New Jersey, (dated in December, 1672,) declares "that the land (though ceded in full title by the crown to the proprietors) is to be purchased by the Governor and Council from the Indians," and it is the proud boast of our State, that every foot of land within it, has, in the spirit of these directions, been purchased from the native owners.*

In August, 1665, Philip Carteret with a company of thirty settlers, arrived at Elizabethtown, which he called after his brother's wife, the lady Elizabeth, though the *Clinker-lot* men of Elizabethtown, in answer to the bill in Chancery, insist that *they* gave the name to the place in honor of the great Queen Elizabeth—an afterthought probably put forth to gain the credit of loyalty and some consequent advantage in their suit.

Governor Carteret had a troublesome colony, which finally broke out in open revolt, (1672,) imprisoned officers, confiscated their estates, and forced him to fly the country. A most unexpected event at this juncture, the re-conquest of New York by the Dutch in 1673, led to the consequent subjugation of New Jersey. But the Dutch commander exhibited great moderation and the peace of London in 1674, having restored the colonies to the crown of England, matters went on as before.

In 1675, Philip Carteret returned, and professing to desire a harmonious intercourse with the people, who in the interval of his absence had tasted some of the evils of conquest and suffered under the despotism of Andross, appointed Governor of New York immediately after its restoration to the British crown, were well content to take back their old governor and to trust in his promises, and for several years the only material disturbances arose from Andross, who resisted the attempts of Carteret to render Elizabethtown a rival with New York, for the direct trade to England and to the West Indies, and carried his high handed measures so far as to send an armed force over to Elizabethtown, seize Carteret in his bed, and convey him a prisoner to New York.

* Leaming & Spicer, p. 37.

The disappointment of Berkely in the riches he hoped to draw from New Jersey, and circumstances of private embarrassment, caused him to sell his portion of the territory, and that half of the State now constituting West Jersey was sold to two Quakers, John Fenwick and Edward Byllings. Fenwick, in 1675, sailed from London to the Delaware, in the first English vessel that came to New Jersey with emigrants, and made a prosperous landing at Salem, which he so named from its peaceable aspect. Very many Quakers, to escape from persecution at home, joined these Colonists, and they constituted the largest portion of the settlers in West Jersey.*

In East Jersey the liberality of the concessions had attracted many settlers from New England. Newark was settled in 1666, and on the 11th July, 1667, the Indians sold to the new comers the tract of land "bounded by the bay eastward, and the great river *Pesayak* northward, the great creek or river in the meadow running to the head of the cove, and from thence bearing a west line for the south bounds, which said great creek is known by the name of *Weequahick*, in the west line backwards in the country to the foot of the great mountain called Watchung."

"The consideration," says the MS.† from which we take these facts, "for which the tract now so highly cultivated, and adorned with the snug cottage of the farmer, the splendid villa, the thriving village and the growing city, was relinquished by the Indians, consisted of fifty double hands of powder, one hundred bars of lead, twenty axes, twenty coats, ten guns, twenty pistols, ten kettles, ten swords, four blankets, four barrels of beer, ten pair of breeches, fifty knives, twenty hoes, eight hundred and fifty fathoms of wampum, twenty ankers of liquors, or an equivalent, and three troopers' coats." The purchasers were Connecticut men, mostly from Milford, Branford, and the neighboring towns, and they gave to this new settlement the name of Milford, which afterwards was changed to that of Newark by the Rev. A. B. Pierson, their first minister, who had been ordained in Newark, England. The Connecticut settlers brought with them a spirit of religious intolerance strangely in contrast with the perfect religious freedom guaranteed by the concession of the Proprietors. Before setting out for their new home, the emigrants from Branford held a public meeting (Oct. 30, 1668) at which they adopted two fundamental agreements touching their new design: 1st, that no one should be admitted freeman or burgess of their new settlement, who was not a member of one or the other Congregational churches, nor

* Gordon, p. 38.

† Whitehead MS. 2. chap.

be eligible to any office, nor have a vote; but they might enjoy all other civil liberties and privileges subject to such laws as now are or *hereafter may be* in force. 2d, that provision be made for maintaining in its purity the religion professed in the Congregational Churches.*

Various grants to different individuals continued to be made from time to time by the Proprietors, but in every instance the Indian title was also purchased. As for instance, "all the meadows lying south of a line drawn from the Hackensack to the Passaic, seven miles north from their intersection (comprising 5,308 acres of upland and 10,000 of meadow,) were granted to Capt. William Sandford, for £20 per annum forever, in lieu of the quit rent of a half penny per acre." But he also paid the Indians in guns, powder, breeches, and, alas! ankers of brandy, for their right in the soil. It is said of this Capt. Sandford, that "he was not willing to accept of any office in the Commonwealth," a reluctance which in our day and generation seems almost incredible.†

* NEWARK was settled after Elizabethtown, and to the answer to the famous bill in Chancery is annexed the affidavit of an old man named Joseph Woodruff relating the manner in which he had heard Gov. Treat, of Connecticut, describe the settlement of the line between the two towns.

The line was settled in so solemn and loving a manner that he (Gov. Treat) thought it ought never to be removed, for that he himself being with them at that time prayed with them on Dividend Hill (so called) that there might be a good agreement between them, and that the line was to run North-west from that hill. The Governor said, after the agreement Mr. John Ogden being one of the first purchasers prayed among the people and returned thanks for their loving agreement.

"It is gratifying," says our MS. history "in these days of scoffing and of change to know that the hope of these worthy men has been realized. Dividend Hill is now as then the recognized boundary between Newark and Elizabethtown, and the passer from one to the other as he crosses the stream known as Bound Creek from the lines following it to the bay, may see near its head the scene of this solemn and loving proceeding—the Hill sanctified by prayer."

Perhaps no more appropriate place than this may offer to express the hope that the publication of this MS. history of East Jersey from its settlement to the surrender of the government to the King in 1702, by one of our members—and as I am authorised in saying placed by him at the service of the Society, may at an early day signalize our active existence. It is most carefully and elaborately prepared by a native of the State, who at his own expense caused to be transcribed as an appendix to his work, the very rare little book of Scott of Pittlockie published in 1635.

† Concerning a portion of the early settlers of Bergen while still under the Dutch authority or just after the surrender of New York to the English, there exists a tradition somewhat to this effect: That among the soldiers of Stuyvesant who were transplanted to Bergen, were some of Moorish race, whose peculiar complexion, physiognomy and characteristics are, it is alleged, yet to be traced in their descendants to this day—the swarthy complexion, the sharp, dark eye, and curling black hair—so opposite to the ruddy color, the light eyes and fair hair of the Hollander.

To account for the presence of men of Moorish race in the Dutch armies, it is

The settlements in East Jersey increased rapidly. The easy terms upon which lands were acquired, the salubrity of the climate and fertility of the soil, attracted adventurers ; and it is recorded by an old historian* that it was thought by some, worthy of the name of Paradise, *because*, in addition to its natural advantages, it had no lawyers, no physicians and no parsons.†

In West Jersey Andross sought to assert the extremest authority of collecting taxes from the people, as though it were a part of the province of New York, and there is not on record at that period—hardly at any subsequent period—a more spirited and forcible argument in favor of the great principle that no taxes can be justly imposed

pretended that after the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, a portion of those who had been soldiers, were embodied into or annexed to the Spanish regiments; that some of these were stationed in the Spanish Netherlands, keeping up their own race; and that finally when those countries threw off the yoke of Spain and conquered their own independence, the descendants of these Moors passed to the service of Holland, and thus formed part of the force under the command of Stuyvesant in this New World.

Altogether the tradition is curious, and though surrounded with many difficulties and so far as I have been able to investigate, not resting on any historical authority, is perhaps not unworthy of the investigation of the Society.

Two things are certain. That there is such a tradition, and that there is between some of the old families of Bergen, all equally Dutch in name and tongue, a marked difference in complexion and physiognomy.

* MS. quoting Oldmixon's Bri. Empire, I. 144.

† George Scott, of Pittlochie, who in 1685 published a volume entitled "the Model of the Government of the Province of East New Jersey in America," thus sensibly discourses concerning the province: "We will not encourage any to go there in the expectation of *gold and silver mines ;* yea, though there were such in the country, we should not be curious nor industrious to seek them out, being, besides the toyl and labour, but occasions for envy and emulation. Nor yet is there *sugar*, nor *indigo*, nor *cotton*, nor any store of *tobacco*, tho' it grows there very well. But we consider it not our interest to employ much ground in it. The Riches of this country consist of that which is most substantial and necessary for the use of man, *to wit*, plenty of corn and cattle. They have besides vines and fruits in abundance, as has been before said, so that those who dwell here need not be obliged to any other plantation *for any thing necessary for life*, and all other plantations are beholden to them for necessaries, without which their other curiosities would little avail them. This, with the province of New York, being the granary or store-house of the West Indies, without which Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands could not subsist; for New England is forced to come there every year for corn. This, with the advantige of fishery being considered, will easily induce sober and industrious people to prefer a plantation here to most other places."

Many curious letters, from persons settled in New Jersey, particularly in and around Amboy, are embodied in Scott's book; all tending to explain away objections and invite settlers from Scotland. One of these, of 9th March, 1685, from James Johnson to his "Kind Commorad," Alex. Henderson, in Edinburgh, written from his plantation at the "blew hills in East Jersey," says, with an odd approximation, "there is nothing here to discourage us; Quakers are not numerous; and wolves are so far from troubling men, that if a man shall lay a glove upon a carcass, or their prey, they will yell, but not come nigh it."

without the consent of those who are to pay, than was exhibited in the memorial of the New Jersey colonists, addressed to the British Crown, against the pretensions of Andross. It is the more remarkable as having been prepared by Wm. Penn, Hutchinson, and other Quakers.*

Encouraged by the success of their brethren in West Jersey, other Quakers purchased East Jersey, which by the demise of Carteret and the necessity of selling his property, was up for a purchaser, and *Robert Barclay* of Ure, the famous Quaker author and apologist, was appointed first Governor of East Jersey; and under the steady rule of these disciples of Peace, both the Jerseys looked for tranquil and prosperous days. But when James II. ascended the throne,† unmindful of his engagements as Duke of York, his constant effort was to annul the charters of the American colonies, and to convert them all into Royal governments. Wearied at once with struggles at home against the claim to Royal prerogative, and in the Jerseys with the searching and critical spirit of the colonists, the propietors at length surrendered their rights of government, retaining their rights of property in New Jersey. The bargain, however, was not consummated 'till the next reign,‡ and then Queen Anne united the two Jerseys into one, and of that and of New-York constituted her kinsman, Ed. Hyde, Lord Cornbury, grandson of Clarendon, Governor; and the commissions and instructions which this first Royal Governor received, formed the constitution of the province till it became an independent State. In most of the essentials of freedom, it fell far short of the more liberal provisions of the Concessions of the Proprietors. Liberty of conscience was refused to papists, and the popular House was subjected to the control of the Governor, both by an unqualified veto and an unlimited right to adjourn the Legislature at pleasure.

Owing to these causes, among others, New Jersey did not continue to advance as rapidly in population as at first, but still by emigration and by natural increase its population went on.§

It is quite impossible, within the limits of such a discourse, to give even a sketch of the successive Royal Governors, or of the gradual development of the spirit which ultimately led to the independence of all the colonies. Lord Cornbury was a weak and profligate nobleman, who, after a troubled and discreditable career, was displaced by the Queen, and being no longer in office, was thrown by his creditors in New-York into prison—from which he was only released by succeeding, on the death of his father, to the peerage, and thus stepping

* 1630: Gordon, p. 40–2. † 15 Feb. 1685. ‡ 1702. § Gordon, p. 57.

from a colonial jail to a hereditary seat in the British House of Lords.* Among the Governors who succeeded him, of one only, Brigadier *Hunter*, has the memory been preserved by popular affection; but he seems, during his administration of the colonies, for nine years, from 1710 to 1719, to have conciliated the regard of the governed with a faithful discharge of his duty to his sovereign. The Assembly of New Jersey presented him an address on his departure, in which his administration is characterized as "a continued series of justice and moderation"; and in the same tone the New York Assembly said to him, "You have governed well and wisely, like a prudent magistrate, like an affectionate parent."†

For several years New Jersey, as a smaller State, had suffered inconvenience, if not loss, by being under the same government with New York. The residence and interests of the officers of government were more in New York than in New Jersey, and the Assembly of the State had in consequence petitioned the Home government for a separation of the colonies intotwo distinct governments. In 1738 this was granted to the intercession of Mr. Lewis Morris, a native of New Jersey, who returned with a commission to himself as first Governor of the separate colony. He was most cordially received by the Legislature, a grant of £500 to defray his expenses while abroad, was immediately voted, and his salary was fixed at £1,000 per annum. But this good understanding was of short duration. Mr. Morris, who had been very much of a patriot when in opposition to Royal Governors, become a Royal Governor himself, was overbearing and exacting in an extraordinary degree, and the whole of his short subsequent career was one of discord with the Legislature. He died in 1746, and the widow of him whose accession to the government had been hailed as a blessing, applied in vain to the Assembly for the payment of arrears of her husband's salary.‡

The period following the rule of Governor Morris, was one in which both foreign war and domestic disturbances agitated New Jersey. In 1744 open war broke out between England and France, in which of course the colonists were involved—and it is a somewhat remarkable fact, considering how large a portion of the more recent

* 1709. † Gordon, 91.

‡ Here is another topic of investigation for the Society; the first native Governor, hailed as a benefactor and a friend at his accession, after a brief career descending to an unhonored grave, amid the maledictions of the people whose idol he had been.

There must, in such a life and such a fate, be much to instruct and to warn; and there are so many descendants of his name, that it seems hardly doubtful that with diligent application, papers and memorials of that period may be rescued from destruction, that would throw light upon the motives and character of Governor Morris.

settlers were Quakers, that a most ready alacrity to supply its portion of troops and money to the common efforts of the colonies, were manifested.

For the successful attack on and conquest of Cape Breton and its capital, Louisburg—organized and accomplished by "a trader on the Piscataqua," as Gordon calls him, Mr. Pepperel, in 1745—this State voted £2000 for supplies; and when in the next year the conquest of Canada was determined on, the Legislature ordered a levy of 500 men, and so great was the zeal of the colonists that in less than two months 660 offered for enlistment; five companies were formed and put under the command of Col. Peter Schuyler, (erroneously called Philip, by Gordon,) who proceeded with his command to Albany, but owing to the failure of the home government to supply forces from Europe, the expedition was abandoned; there was such tardiness in providing for the pay of this regiment that in 1747 it mutinied, and the discontent was only appeased by the liberality of their Colonel, who out of his own means, advanced several thousand pounds for them. The peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748, put an end to hostilities in Europe and America, and to the great discontent of the colonists, surrendered, almost without an equivalent, the conquests made solely by their arms and means of Cape Breton and Louisburg.*

In 1745 the County of Essex, and some adjoining parts of Middlesex, Morris, and Somerset, became the scene of an *association*† not unlike in principle or practice, but with more show of right and title, the Anti-Rent Associations which are now organized and injuriously efficient in the neighboring State of New York. Reference has heretofore been made to the famous Elizabethtown bill in chancery and to the circumstances which gave rise to the controversy about land titles, of which that forms one of the memorials. For many years the contest between the grantees of Carteret and of the Elizabethtown claimants under the Indian title confirmed by Governor Nicholl, had slept; but about this time‡ it was revived, and some suits for the recovery of quit rent, and actions for ejectment having been instituted, the claimants under the Indian title associated themselves for defence, set at defiance the laws, and in the month of September 1745, broke open the jail of Essex County and liberated a person imprisoned at the suit of the proprietors, and according to Gordon, "for several years thereafter. all persons confined for like cause, or on charge of high treason and rebellion for resisting the laws, were released at the will of the insurgents; so that, in this respect, the arm of govern-

* Gordon, p. 107. †Anti-Rent Association. Gordon, p. 109. ‡ 1745.

ment was wholly paralyzed. Persons who had long held under the proprietaries were forcibly ejected; others were compelled to take leases from landlords whom they were not disposed to acknowledge, whilst those who had the courage to stand out, were threatened with, and in many instances received, personal violence."*

The proprietors appealed for protection to the Governor and Council, and they prepared and sent to the Assembly a bill making it felony without the benefit of clergy, for a tumultuous assemblage of twelve or more persons, not to disperse on the due requisition of the civil authority. The Assembly here again sympathized with the rioters, and refused to legislate against them. Appeals and representations were made to the King, each party seeking to criminate the other, and for a long series of years, the State was disturbed by the lawlessness of these anti-rent associations.†

The wars of the mother country soon again involved the colonies, and none more ardently than New Jersey in its military adventures. The peace of *Aix la Chapelle* was but a hollow truce, and especially in America was it early disregarded. The French, in two years after its signature, entered upon active and systematic measures,‡ to alienate the Indians from the British interest, and to extend their own possessions and influence in the valley of the Mississippi, aiming at a connected chain of posts from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi.

In 1754 open hostilities commenced in America; though not till two years afterwards, in 1756, was war avowedly declared in Europe. New Jersey was again in the field with her regiment under its old Colonel, Schuyler, and was liberal in her supplies of money. The defeat of Braddock in July 1755, had let loose the Indians upon the frontier, and a remorseless war was carried on by them.§ Even the Delawares, heretofore ever faithful and friendly, were swept away in the general Indian defection; and being eagerly employed by the French, they laid waste whole regions in Pennsylvania and on the northern borders of New Jersey, inhabited by those who had loaded them with benefits. The people of the country fled at the approach of the savages, and abandoned every thing to their fury. To crush this barbarian inroad, Col. Schuyler with his regiment then lying idle at Oswego, on the frontier of New York, was recalled and employed to guard our own. This duty they accomplished, and when again ordered to the north in the spring of 1756, their place was supplied by a force raised for the purpose, of 250 men. In the ensuing campaign Schuyler and one half of his regiment, forming part of the

* Gordon, p. 109. † Ibid. ‡ 1750. § Gordon, p. 122.

garrison of Oswego, were made prisoners, when that post was captured by Montcalm,* and sent into Canada. He was discharged on parole, not to serve again for eighteen months;† but New Jersey immediately filled up the regiment to its full compliment with new recruits, and placed it under the command of Col. Parker. It however soon shared the fate of its predecessors, for it too fell into the hands of the French—being part of the command of Col. Monroe, who with a force of 3000 men, held Fort William Henry, on the southern shore of Lake George—but was compelled, after six days' investment, to surrender to Montcalm, who was at the head of 9000 regulars, with a large number of Canadians and Indians. The barbarities committed by the latter, remain a reproach to the otherwise gallant Frenchman whose name is associated in glory with that of his subsequent conqueror on the plains of Abraham, Wolfe. The victor and the vanquished are both immortalized by death joyfully accepted in the discharge of their duty.

When the news of the investment of Fort William Henry reached New Jersey, 1000 volunteers marched to the rescue of the place. Too late to save it, their presence however, and that of other troops, served to restrain the victorious Montcalm. The Jersey regiment was soon after released on parole, not to serve during the war; and being useless, was disbanded by the Assembly. Of the gallant officer who, during this stormy period, commanded the New Jersey regiment, Col. Peter Schuyler, a brief notice cannot be otherwise than acceptable; nor, I may hope, without effect in leading to a more detailed biography of a man distinguished alike by his martial prowess and his rare disinterestedness in public station.

Sprung from a long line of honored ancestors of the sturdy Dutch race, whose characteristics have already been referred to—of whom the first came to America about 1632, with the Patroon Van Rensselaer, the only one of the Patroons to whom lands were granted, who took possession of them in person—he seems to have inherited all the high qualities of his race.

Philip Peter Schuyler, the founder of the family on this continent, early settled himself on the banks of the Passaic, whence his son Peter, born in 1657, removed to Albany, and became the first mayor of that city. He was the grandfather of General Philip Schuyler of revolutionary renown.

Another son, Arent, remained in New Jersey, intermarried with a

* Capture of Jersey regiment 1756.
† Gordon, pp. 126, 7, 8.

daughter of the family of *Frelinghuysen*,* and from that stock descended the Peter Schuyler to whose career we are now referring.

Possessed of wealth, and enjoying ease and consideration, the war which broke out in 1744–5, at once called Col. Schuyler to the service of his country. He marched to Albany, and was for two years and more with his regiment on the frontier of New York. Inactive, because of the ill-concerted measures of the campaign, want of employment and want of pay drove the Jersey regiment in 1747 into mutiny. This was subdued by their Colonel; who then from his own private means advanced several thousand pounds to pay his brother soldiers.

On the return of peace in 1748, he relinquished his command, and was again a private citizen, residing partly in the city of New York and partly on the Passaic. But when the war of 1756 broke out, New Jersey again claimed his services, again entrusted her fighting men to his lead and command. On the 9th July 1758, Braddock's fatal field was fought. Col. Schuyler, with his regiment, was at that time on his march for the northern frontier of New York, and reached Oswego on the 20th, and formed part of the garrison on that exposed post.

Gen. Shirley, the commander-in-chief of all the English forces in America, having summoned a Congress of the Governors of the different colonies, and other notables, to assemble at New York in December 1755, to consult about the state of public affairs, Col. Schuyler attended as a member, and took part in the deliberations.

Returning thence to his regiment still at Oswego, he remained there 'till the place was attacked and ultimately compelled to surrender to the superior force of the French general, Montcalm. Col. Mercer, the chief in command in the fort, being killed by a cannon ball, Col. Schuyler succeeded him as commander, but was obliged to surrender on 14th August, 1756.

The officers and soldiers of the garrison were sent prisoners to Quebec, but Col. Schuyler was soon released on parole, with the condition, that if no suitable exchange should be made for him, he would, on being summoned, return to captivity. His welcome home was enthusiastic. It is recorded that "on account of worthy Colonel Peter Schuyler's happy return to New York on 21st November, several houses were illuminated, and on the 27th the Colonel arrived at home in Peterborough, New Jersey."

* This, on further investigation, proved to be an error, arising from some similarity of name—the lady was a *Duykhuisen*, not a *Frelinghuysen*.

The war was still in progress, but our brave soldier was on parole, and his men were yet prisoners. As the condition of affairs became more menacing, for the French early in 1758, and at the moment when Sir Wm. Johnson, with his Indians, was about being let loose upon Canada, the French commander, as it is written in the language of that day, "sent to demand the brave old Peter Schuyler of New Jersey, as no person had been exchanged for him." The old soldier, true as brave, hesitated not a moment; he had passed his word, and like Regulus of old, a glorious exile,

> "Dimovit obstantes propinquos,
> Et populum reditus morantem,"

he thrust aside his opposing neighbors, and the people who would delay his return, and went back to captivity. Great efforts were made for his release both by the colonial government and the home government.

The following extract of a letter from the great Pitt to General Abercrombie, dated Whitehall, June 10, 1758, shows how deep was the interest taken for the gallant veteran:

"The King, who has a true sense of the active zeal which Colonel Schuyler has so often showed for his service, saw with concern, the disagreeable situation of that gentleman, from the difficulties that have arisen with regard to his being exchanged, and though His Majesty will readily agree to any measures that shall be proper and practicable, to obtain the release of so good a subject, yet it is thought that no steps can be taken here for that purpose, till it is known what answer Mons. Vaudreuil shall have returned to the proposal you had made to him; and in case that answer should, as Col. Schuyler apprehends, prove to be negative, you may assure him that no time will be lost in endeavoring to effect in Europe, an exchange for him.

"With regard to the memorial Col. Schuyler had given you, desiring the payment of the sum of £211 8*s.* 7*d.* New York currency, which he had advanced to supply the necessities of several prisoners in Canada, I am to signify to you the King's pleasure, that you do direct the said sum to be issued to Mr. Schuyler, and charge the same to the account of contingencies for the service in America."

Fortunately the capture of Fort Frontenac in August, 1758, by the British force under Col. Bradstreet, furnished an officer of sufficient rank to be exchanged against Col. Schuyler, and Gen. Abercrombie, then commanding in chief the British forces, wrote to the Colonel advising him that he should take immediate steps to induce M. de Vaudreuil, the French Governor, to carry out the stipulation of the

capitulation of Fort Frontenac for an exchange of prisoners; but that if, from any cause whatever, difficulty should supervene as to the general exchange, Colonel Schuyler must ask to be released, in order to convey to him (General Abercrombie,) the reasons assigned for the delay. "I flatter myself," says the General, "that M. de Vaudreuil, in a request so just and reasonable, will give me cause to rejoice that I have had it in my power to convince him that my professions of humanity and Christian kindness are sincere, and that so long as I am not forced to act otherwise, by a different course of conduct towards those whom the fortune of war may throw into his hands, I will faithfully and exactly carry out these professions; and to the end that he may not allege ignorance of these, my intentions, I leave this letter open for his perusal."

The appeal was successful; and Colonel Schuyler being commissioned by Abercrombie to negotiate the exchange of prisoners, had the happiness of soon turning his face homeward, and at liberty, with all his fellow soldiers.

Among the papers obtained by Mr. Brodhead from the French archives, is a copy of the letter, above quoted from Abercrombie, and of the power to Schuyler to treat for prisoners, and what perhaps is not least interesting, a role of the soldiers, with the women and children who had shared their captivity, released to Colonel Schuyler.

The French translation has made sad work with some of the names, but it is nevertheless a document of interest to Jerseymen of this day, many of whom will probably find in this list the names of their forefathers. I hold these papers in my hand, and shall deposit them — my first and feeble offering — in the archives of the Society.

On the 17th November, 1755, Colonel Schuyler, Doctor Stokes, Captain Martin and Captain Putnam, all belonging to his regiment, reached Albany, on their way home; and it was only then, from those who had long been prisoners in a foreign land and amid a stranger race and language, that it became known how disinterestedly, how magnificently, Colonel Schuyler, from his own means, had ministered to the necessities of his fellow prisoners. Thousands of dollars were spent by him to procure for them clothing and other means of comfort, and in return they idolized their commander. It is to be added, in reference to the mutiny of the Jersey regiment in 1747, and the course pursued by Colonel Schuyler in paying the arrears from his own funds, that Governor Clinton, then commanding in New York, expressed great dissatisfaction with Colonel Schuyler, and indeed

forbade him to pay his own regiment, because the example would be injurious to other regiments which could not thus be satisfied.

A long and angry complaint was made by Governor Clinton to the Duke of Newcastle at home, and to the Governor and Legislature of New Jersey. In the letter to the Duke, of which the Brodhead papers also furnish a copy, which has been transcribed for me, the Governor says the President and Council of New Jersey approved his reasons, and ordered Colonel Schuyler to conform to all orders he should receive from him; but Colonel Schuyler took his own course, and paid off his men, for which disobedience Governor Clinton expressed the hope that he might be made to suffer.

The fact, however, that, when in 1754 the war was renewed, the veteran Colonel was again placed in command of the Jersey troops, and the letters which we have quoted both from General Abercombie and the great William Pitt, seem conclusive that, whatever might be the opinion of Governor Clinton, his own State and the government of the mother country sustained him. Having lived to see the French power swept from this continent, and the flag under which he had so long fought, every where triumphant, Colonel Schuyler sank to rest at his residence on the Passaic, near Newark, on the 17th November, 1762, leaving a name and the memory of services which New Jersey will not willingly let die.

The contest was continued somewhat longer on the part of the Indians, but in 1764 an entire pacification being effected, the country was left free to pursue its peaceful prosperity.

The campaigns of 1758 and 1759, directed and inspired by the genius of Pitt, put an end to the French power in America. New Jersey did her full share in the battle-fields that accomplished this result. Appealed to to raise—not a given quota of men dictated by the mother country—but such a force as such a colony might feel able and willing to furnish, New Jersey, instead of 500 men, raised 1000. The Assembly directed barracks to be built at Burlington, Amboy, Elizabethtown, and elsewhere, and specially commented* on the constitutional method in which they had been called upon to give assistance to the common cause, being left at liberty to furnish to the Crown what their own ability and sense of the occasion should dictate. This complement of 1000 men New Jersey kept up during the war, which terminated in 1762, so far as the French were concerned; but a furious and desolating contest with the Indian tribes lasted two years longer,† in the disasters and towards the finishing of

* Gordon, p. 131. † 1762-4.

which, New Jersey shared, contributing with her usual spirit, both men and money.*

Alarmed at the entire overthrow of the French, and dreading dependence upon the English, a wide spread coalition took place among the Shawnese and other tribes on the Ohio, to make a simultaneous attack upon all the forts and settlements on the outposts. They fell suddenly upon friendly traders, resident among them, murdered many, and plundered their property; while scalping parties desolated the frontiers of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and even crossed the Delaware and committed massacres in New Jersey. Governor Franklin, then newly come to his charge, and who was the last of the colonial governors, called out the militia to protect the frontier, reconstructed the block houses on the Delaware, and placed the State in an attitude of defence, until Colonel Bouquet's successful inroad upon the Indians on the Ohio. Sir William Johnson was enabled to effect, in 1764, a pacification with all the border Indians.

It would transcend both our time and limits to follow out the more recent history of our State; nor can it be necessary, for men yet live among us, or are but recently dead, who were sharers in its destinies from the close of the French war to our own times. We may be said to be yet among the generations whose history is included in this period, and a general acquaintance with its incidents must be presumed of all, who have any tincture of letters.

It may be briefly summed up by saying that the very qualities displayed by the colonies in aid of the mother country in her struggles on this continent against her ancient European foe—the promptness and liberality with which both men and money were provided for the common cause—became the temptation which led an unwise minister into the design of taxing the colonies for the support of the home government. It was the fatal error, which, persisted in against all remonstrance, all entreaty, and all warning, eventually succeeded in driving into independence peoples who were yet far, very far, from aiming at such a consummation. When the Revolutionary struggle commenced, few indeed of those who were foremost in the contest, desired, or dreamed of, ultimate independence of England. They went for a reform and not a revolution, and were quite content to remain subjects, if only they could enjoy the full liberty and franchises of their fellow subjects at home; and especially they insisted upon that principle, so early embodied in the charter

* Gordon, pp. 133, 4.

of New Jersey, that no taxes should be raised except by the free consent and vote of the people, who paid them, or of their representatives.

But the infatuation of the British Councils drove into revolution hearts as loyal and true to the Empire as any within the sea-girt isle; and when thus enforced, they were as earnest, persevering and bold, in vindicating their new nationality, as they ever had been in defending that which before they owned and loved.

In the fierce struggle of the Revolution New Jersey was the battle field. "The main American army, except for a period of nine months, between September, 1777, and June, 1778, when the British occupied Philadelphia, and for the two months in the autumn of 1781, when the expedition was on foot against Cornwallis in Virginia, was, during the whole war, within, or on the confines of the State."* How heartily this army was sustained, how faithfully the patriotism of the people of New Jersey resisted the blandishments and the bribes of British Commissioners, how readily and how bravely her militia poured forth to battle with the foe, how patiently all classes submitted to the privations of a war which bore with such disproportioned severity upon them, History has already commemorated, and national gratitude will not suffer to be forgotten.

How loyally, when the struggle was over and Independence was established, the same people lent their aid to remodel the constitution and form of government, so that while imparting unity of councils and of effort, equality of burdens and equality of rights under a Federal Head supreme for certain specific objects, it should preserve and sustain within its territorial limits, the municipal and political power and jurisdiction of each State—is in like manner recorded.

But while the general facts are familiar, and the great result accomplished is held in lively remembrance, many of the details which give to history the interest of romance, and which in a higher sense are precious for the elucidation of individual virtues, efforts and sufferings, as well as for the encouragement of like valor, labor and fortitude in times to come, are unchronicled and sinking into oblivion.

Be it ours to rescue while yet we may, these perishing memorials of such deeds—to trace them in their obscure or forgotten repositories—to collect, embody, and preserve them.

Delay, it cannot be doubted, has already put much of interest be-

* Gordon, p. 320.

yond our reach. Indifference may occasion yet greater losses—for what a warning on that head is afforded by that most melancholy fact ascertained by the accomplished Historical Agent of New York, Mr. Brodhead, that even as late as 1821 "all the books, documents and papers belonging to the old Dutch West India Company, of a date prior to 1700, and relating, among other things, to their early voyages to and settlements in this country, were, by order of the government, sold at auction. Eighty thousand pounds' weight of these precious MSS. were sold by the pound as so much waste paper!"

Who, moreover, is there who does not know, or who has not heard, of *some* collection of old family papers, neglected, unvalued, or at least uncared for, which, with such an organized and recognized public Depository as this Society will present, might be secured and arranged? and even with all diligence, and after gleaning all accessible stores, chance may furnish new stores; for we read in a late London periodical that, even of the great Marlborough—about whom and whose exploits so much has been written—the most authentic and reliable sources of information have only within a short time been discovered, by the casual examination of certain boxes which for long years had lain neglected and unopened; but which, on inspection, were found to contain the whole of the great Duke's correspondence and despatches during the eventful period of the war of the Succession, from 1702 to 1712. These are now, for the first time, to be given to the world in a connected sequence.

We have no Blenheims, no Strathfieldsayes, no Peerages, no Pensions, with which to commemorate and reward meritorious services to the country. The more imperative, therefore, is it that we should render familiar as household words, and keep green and fresh in the memory of the people, the names and deeds of those who have truly served them. The most touching eulogy ever pronounced on an absolute King, is that line of the French poet on Henri IV.

"*Seul Roi dont le pauvre ait gardé la mémoire.*"

Sole monarch whose memory is cherished by the poor.

The highest eulogy and reward of those who have been, or may be, our benefactors, must be that their memories are cherished by a nation. It is not the least responsible of our duties to take care of such memories.

A full quota of distinguished men has New-Jersey contributed to the civil, military and naval service of the nation. On the Bench of

the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the learned professions; on the field of fame, whether on the ocean or on the land, wherever the flag of our country has been unfurled and advanced by the valor of its sons—in all the walks of life—New Jersey has done her part well. The past is secure. With you, Gentlemen, with us all, it remains to make the future worthy of that past, by causing it to live again, by rescuing from oblivion any, the least, of its honorable details; by holding up for emulation and grateful admiration, the deeds and the names that constitute the noblest inheritance, the undying Heraldry of a free people—the deeds and names of those who have devoted life and encountered death to serve and preserve the Commonwealth.

PROSPECTUS.

It is intended to continue this publication quarterly. It will contain full reports of the proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society at their regular and special meetings: comprising a complete list of all donations received and from whom—extracts from the correspondence and the names of the members from time to time elected; with selections from such papers read before the Society, or from manuscripts presented of permanent interest, as may not be preserved for volumes published as the Society's "Collections."

Each number will contain from thirty to fifty pages, octavo, forming a volume each year of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pages, with paper cover, title page and index: and it being the object of the Society to make the publication the means of diffusing interesting and valuable information and not a source of profit, it is intended that the quantity of matter in each number shall increase with the increase of patronage without any addition to the price.

Terms.—One dollar *per annum* in advance; and a copy will be sent gratis to any individual procuring six subscribers and forwarding the money therefor. Single numbers will be supplied at thirty-seven and a half cents each. Subscriptions will be received by any of the officers of the Society, or they can be forwarded through the post office (post paid) to either of the Secretaries, or to Mr. James Ross, at the office of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

ERRATA.

Page 11, Line 10, for "Pillochie" read *Pitlochie.*
" 23, " 25, " "annual" " *regular.*

☞ In order to present the Address of Mr. King entire, this number contains additional pages, for which, allowance will have to be made in subsequent numbers.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. I. 1845. No. 2.

PRINCETON, *September* 4th, 1845.

THE SOCIETY met at 3 P. M. pursuant to adjournment, the PRESIDENT in the Chair. Vice Presidents VROOM, JOHNSON and PARKER being also present.

An Address was delivered by the Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.: after which the Society proceeded to the transaction of business.

The Corresponding Secretary stated that the letters he had received since the last meeting from individuals and kindred associations continued to afford gratifying proof of the interest taken in the success of the Society. He laid before the meeting communications from the Historical Societies of Rhode Island, Georgia and Pennsylvania; from the Hon. W. A. DUER, Mr. S. ALOFSEN and others, and presented a list of donations received since May. The works placed at the disposal of the Society by the Legislature he had learned, informally, were ready whenever the proper demand was made.

Among these donations were some of considerable interest. Mr. ALOFSEN presented a copy (in Dutch) of the original Journal of Capt. John Schuyler, during an expedition to Canada in August, 1690, accompanied by a translation.

Mr. JAMES G. KING presented a large volume containing copies of more than three hundred letters and papers of Lord Sterling, of dates between 1754 and 1783—transcribed at his expense for the Society;

and on motion of Mr. W. A. Whitehead the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

The Society having received from James G. King, Esq. copies of many interesting letters and papers formerly in the possession of Major General William Alexander, Earl of Sterling, transcribed under the direction of the Hon. William Alexander Duer, LL. D.

Resolved, That the receipt of this valuable donation be specially acknowledged, with thanks to Mr. King for his generous aid in obtaining the copies for the Society and to Mr. Duer for the facilities afforded by him for the transcription of the papers.

Reports from Committees being in order, Dr. Murray, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the communication of the New York Historical Society on the subject of a new national appellation, made a report as follows:

REPORT ON A NATIONAL NAME.

The Committee to whom was referred the Report of a Committee of the New York Historical Society *on a National Name, beg leave to present the following Report:*

The report, and the proposition with which it concludes, having been rejected by a very large majority of the New York Society, it would be sufficient were your Committee only to state the fact. But the importance of the movement, in itself considered, seems to demand a few remarks.

1. Your Committee cannot see any urgent reason for any change in the name of our common country. Whilst "the United States of America" is not as distinctive as it might be, yet we have to learn that any one of our citizens in foreign travel has ever found any difficulty in defining his country. When he states in France, Italy, Germany, England, or Prussia that he is an American, it is at once understood that his home is the United States. If a traveller is from Mexico, he is a Mexican—if from Canada, a Canadian—if from Peru, a Peruvian—if from Brazil, a Brazilian—and hitherto if from Texas a Texian. Because the great power of this continent, the world concedes to us the right, which we should not yield, of calling ourselves Americans. We take the continental name—others the name of the states, republics, or kingdoms to which they belong.

2. As to the need of an adjective for the purposes of poetry, we have a name sufficiently adapted to the object of the Muses. What in a poetic point of view is the superiority of Allegania to America? Sound them together and in what is England, France, Germany,

Denmark, Holland, Belgium more poetic than America? The poet that cannot manage to use America in his rhymes should hang his harp on the willows. He is not worth being accommodated with Allegania.

3. Where upon earth is the country which has received its name from its mountains? There are mountains on the earth quite as high as ours: Are there any countries called Andea from the Andes—Pyrenea from the Pyrenees—Alpea from the Alps—Carpathia from the Carpathian? And why should our mountains be made to bring forth what none others ever have?

4. Our name has become associated with all that is dear and revered in our history. It was as "the United States of America" that we achieved our independence—it was under this name we took our place among the nations of the earth—it is under this name we are known in all the courts of the world—in all the annals of diplomacy—and among all civilized and barbarous nations. There is such a thing as connecting with even quite an unpoetic name, so much that is truly poetic, heroic and historic, as to make it a sin next to sacrilege to erase it from the annals of the world. We should count him no very worthy or learned member of our Historical Society who would be for dropping the name of a venerated ancestry, because it was not sufficiently euphonic.

5. Has a country been ever known to change the name under which it achieved for itself renown, for the purpose of obtaining a more distinctive and significant one—one that would make a better adjective? Poland is now no more on the world's map—the allied powers blotted it from existence that its name might no longer wake up ancient and noble associations. Are there none such connected with our name? If our name is to be blotted out let us wait for some tyrant to do it for the purpose of putting to sleep the glorious associations which it kindles in every bosom.

6. The object of Historical Societies is not to change the names of States or Empires, but to aid in the writing, and in the preservation of all that pertains to, their true history.

With these remarks your committee recommend that the document referred to them be laid on the table, and preserved in the archives of the Society.

N. Murray,
Charles King, } *Committee.*
J. P. Bradley,

September 4, 1845.

The report was accepted, and on motion of R. S. Field, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the report be printed in the official account of the proceedings of this meeting, and that a copy be transmitted to the New York Historical Society.

Hon. Wm. A. Duer, Chairman of the Committee on Publications, made a verbal report, explanatory of the delay which had attended the publication of the History of East Jersey and the Address which had been referred to the Committee.

On motion of Bishop Doane,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be offered to the Rev. Dr. Miller for the wise and excellent discourse delivered by him this day: and that he be respectfully requested to furnish a copy of it for publication, under the direction of the Society.

On motion of Mr. W. A. Whitehead,

Resolved, That all *statistical matter* which may be received by the Society, be referred to a Standing Committee of five members, to be by them collated and arranged, and reported on to the Society from time to time: and that the said Committee be authorised in the name and on behalf of the Society to apply to any public functionaries, or public bodies, for any additional information desired, on subjects respecting which they may deem it advisable to institute enquiries.

The President appointed as said Committee Messrs. W. A. Whitehead of Newark, William P. Robeson of Belvidere, William Paterson of Perth Amboy, Stacy G. Potts of Trenton, and Maurice Beasley, M. D., of Cape May.

Dr. Murray offered the following amendment to the Constitution, which in accordance with the 9th article, was laid on the table to be acted on at the next meeting, and ordered to be entered in the minutes—

An amendment of the Constitution to be inserted between articles I. and II.—"The Library and Deposites of the Society shall be located at Newark."

On motion of Dr. J. S. Condit,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to obtain for the archives of the Society, a register of all the names and dates inscribed upon the monuments or headstones in the old cemeteries, at Newark, of those whose deaths occurred prior to the year 1800; giving entire such inscriptions as they may deem it advisable to preserve:—and that members residing in other of the old towns in the State be

requested to delegate one or more of their members to perform similar services for the Society in their respective precincts.

The President named as said committee Messrs. J. S. Condit, M.D., Archer Gifford, A. C. M. Pennington, and David A. Hays.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Murray,

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Publications consist of seven instead of five members, and that three be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Two additional nominations having been made, the Committee is now composed as follows: Messrs. W. A. Duer, E. F. Cooly, N. Murray, C. King, J. S. Condit, W. A. Whitehead and Wm. B. Kinney.

The Corresponding Secretary stated that since the last meeting of the Society, an opportunity had been politely afforded him of an examination, to some extent, of the valuable collection of papers in the possession of the Rutherfurd family, to which reference was made by several gentlemen at that meeting, and his examination had confirmed in every particular the statements then made as to their highly interesting character. He made some remarks in relation to them and presented a list of some of the most important original documents in the collection, comprising many of the early grants and deeds under which all property in the State is now held, and other papers connected with the earliest period of our history. Among them he found the original letter from Samuel Groome—printed in Scot's Model of the Government of East Jersey, and also in Smith's History of the Province. It was an interesting fact, that this letter written 162 years ago (August 1683) had performed its journey to Scotland and enlightened the proprietaries there respecting the "braveries of the land" as Groome expressed himself—been widely circulated, and exercised an important influence in inducing emigration to East Jersey;—had then been brought back to the province, and, after slumbering for some hundred years among a mass of other papers, most of the time unrecognized and unnoticed, should now be within reach of the antiquary in a good state of preservation.

As illustrative of one class of the papers, the Secretary read copies of three letters from Rev. Samuel Davies, D.D., to Mr. Livingston of New York—written in 1759–60, soon after his entering upon his duties as President of Nassau Hall; and laid on the table representations of three seals used in the Province of East Jersey previous to the surrender of the government to the crown—the only impression of one of them, known to exist, being appended to one of the docu-

ments in this collection. The Secretary congratulated the members, and all who took an interest in our history, that, amid all "the changes and chances" which had transpired in the Province and State of New Jersey, these papers had been in the possession of those who duly valued them and had taken every needful precaution to ensure their preservation.

The Society having been informed that the Rev. Dr. Davidson, of New Brunswick, was present, and had in his possession a letter book of Gov. Lewis Morris, first Governor of New Jersey after its separation from New York, and also an original memoir of his life, which he had prepared, Dr. D. was requested to read the paper before the Society at the next meeting.

Pending a motion to adjourn, Chief Justice Hornblower rose and returned his thanks to the members for the honor conferred in selecting him to be the first President of the Society. He regretted that he had been prevented from attending the previous meeting, and trusted that the earnest desire he felt for the success of the Society, would be responded to by the members generally, and a liberal support be afforded him in the execution of his duties as presiding officer.

The Society then adjourned, to meet at New Brunswick on the first Thursday of November, at 12 M.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, September 4, 1845.

FROM MR. S. ALOFSEN.

Jersey City, *September* 2, 1845.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy and translation of the Dutch Journal of Captain John Schuyler on his expedition to Canada and Fort La Prairie, (from 13th to 30th August 1690,) which I beg leave to offer to the Historical Society of New Jersey for its acceptation.

On finding this document it did not at first strike me as being of more than ordinary antiquarian interest, but on reading the history of that eventful period I became convinced of its greater value, and am of opinion, from the very remarkable coincidence of dates, numbers and facts, that this expedition is the identical one mentioned by

Lt. Governor Leisler, in his letter of 30th September, 1690, to the government of Connecticut, (on file at Hartford) as the successful and only detachment sent forward by General Winthrop. [See Dunlap's Hist. of N. Y. vol. I. p. 194.] "He says (Leisler) the success of this detachment (of 30 whites and 150 Iroquois, in destroying the enemy's cattle, taking or killing 28 of the French, burning dwelling-houses and barns,) proved that with only 150 more men, they could have taken Montreal."

That Governor Leisler does not mention the name of the commander, is not surprising if we take into consideration the relative political opinions and position of himself and Peter Schuyler, Mayor of Albany, but it appears to me that by allowing a young and much beloved brother to recruit a war party and voluntarily to embark on a very perilous expedition, and at a time when all others returned and abandoned the unpromising pursuit, the motives of the latter will be placed in a light far different from what they at that time were represented in by the friends of Governor Leisler. They certainly shew a pure disinterested patriotism; for the success of the Winthrop expedition to Canada would have been a great service to the country, but at the same time it would have increased the power and popularity of the man to whom he was opposed in politics, and whose acquirements were not of that high order necessary to qualify him for the responsible duties and station he in a great measure ambitiously had assumed. I am the more persuaded of the truth of my supposition from the importance General Philip Schuyler (grandson of Peter) seems to have attached to this document of his grand-uncle John—it having been endorsed by his own hands, and preserved by him with his own private papers, among which it was found by me in 1840.

Captain John Schuyler was born at Albany, April 5, 1668, and was the youngest son of Philip Pieterse Schuyler of Amsterdam, and Margaret Van Sleechtenhorst of Newkerck, and grandson of Pieter Schuyler, who about the year 1632 removed with his family from Amsterdam and established himself in the present State of New Jersey.

To enable the Society to have the copy properly authenticated you will please find herewith the original MS. (now the property of Robert Schuyler, Esq. of New York) and I would be obliged for its return whenever it shall have answered that purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't,

S. ALOFSEN.

To W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Soc., Newark.

JOURNAL OF CAPTAIN JOHN SCHUYLER, *on his expedition to Canada and fort La Prairie, during the latter part of August,* 1690.—*Translated by* S. ALOFSEN, *from the original Dutch Manuscript, at present* (1845) *in the possession of Robert Schuyler, Esq. of New York.*

Journal of Captain John Schuyler, who voluntarily embarked at Wood Creek, (Houtkill)[a] on the 13th August, 1690, with 29 christians (whites) and 120 savages, (Indians) whom he recruited at Wood Creek as volunteers under his command to go to Canada to fight the enemy. Nearly about the swamps (het verdronken land) I met Captain Sander Glen[b] on his way back to Albany, because the greatest number returned. The aforesaid Sanders had in his Company twenty-eight whites (christians) and five savages (Indians) and came from Tsinondrosie where Captain Sanders had been waiting eight days for the whole corps. From these Captain John Schuyler enlisted thirteen christians and five savages to continue with Captain Schuyler the voyage to Canada and there to fight their mutual enemy. When the rest of the Company had left us, and we had advanced nearly two hours on our voyage, we found two canoes which had been sent out to spy and which had shot an elk. After we had done eating and had supplied our canoes we proceeded on our way as far as Canaghsionie. The 15th day of August we came one german mile above *Crown Point* (*the Cruynpunt*).[c] The 16th ditto we advanced as far as Kanondoro, and resolved at that place to travel by night, and that night went onward to near the spot where *Ambrosio* (*?*) *Corlaer*[d] is drowned, and there one of our savages fell in convulsions, charmed and conjured by the devil, and said that a great battle had taken place at Quebeck (Cubeek) and that much heavy cannon must have been fired there, and that one hundred canoes with savages had come down *the river* (*the Mohawk*) from *Cadaraqui*, (*Coederogqua.*)[e] And about one hour after sunrise we went to Oghraro, where I placed the first guard and nominated Barent Wemp as officer of the guard. The 17th ditto in the evening we proceeded to Ogharonde. A Tsenondoga savage of our Company died there, of sickness, when the Oneida (Onnide) savages gave a wampum belt (bandt sewandt) for the atonement of the dead. That day Capt. Schuyler with his subaltern officers and the Chief of the savages resolved where they should make their attack upon the enemy, and they found good by the majority, to fall upon fort La Prairie (Lapplarie;) whereupon the Mohawk or Maqua savages (Makwase) gave a wampum belt to the Scaticock (Schaghkoekse) savages as a token to

stand by each other faithfully, and what they do call onroghquasa In a Goera. The Oneida (Onniderse) savages did the same to the Maqua savages by some handful of wampum, (sewandt) and in this manner this resolution was decidedly agreed upon and confirmed with shaking of hands (kinsekaje ?) as well by the christians as by the savages, and, moreover, approved by the savages as to who should be their chiefs or headmen, Carristasio and Tehoesequatho, and Juriaen the ferocious. The 18th ditto set out in the evening, and about midnight we saw a light fall down from out the sky to the South, by which we all were perplexed what token this might be. The 19th ditto on account of the hard wind we laid still, because we could not proceed, and we were laying about 3 miles above the sand-bank of Chambly, (Siamble.) The 20th ditto we sent out spies along the west side of the river Chambly,[f] (Siamble) and found there a shield of a vanguard from Canada and 14 palisades to which they had bound their prisoners whom they had fetched from New England. The 21st ditto we proceeded to about one mile below the above mentioned sand bank of Chambly, when we again sent out spies, who discovered some places where French and savage spies had been keeping double night watch, and that the same had embarked for Chambly, (Siamble.) Then, after having first placed our canoes and provisions in safety, we the 22nd ditto pursued our voyage by land and travelled that day to close under La Prairie—the road being very difficult on account of the softness of the clay, through which we had to pass, so that two of our christians returned to our canoes. Coming through the clay we heard much firing of musketry, by which we were astonished what it might be. The 23rd ditto in the morning I sent spies towards the fort to see how it was; coming home said all the folks were leaving the fort of La Prairie to cut corn. Then we resolved in what manner we should hinder them from obtaining the fort again, and agreed to do so by stopping their way to the fort, but by the eagerness of the young savages such was prevented, because christians as well as savages fell on with a war cry, which displeased the officer and that they fell on without orders having been given, but they made 19 prisoners and 6 scalps, under which were 4 womenfolk. The first prisoner was examined, asking him, what the firing of yesterday at La Prairie signified? said, the Governor yesterday went away with 800 men and the people discharged their muskets at their departure because their scouts had not heard from us. Then we fell upon their cattle, we pierced and shot to death nearly 150 head of oxen and cows, and then we set fire to

all their houses and barns which we found in the fields, their hay, and every thing else which would take fire. Then we christians resolved to fall upon the fort, but could not move the savages to give their consent to help us to attack the fort; the fort fired alarms when Montreal (Monrejall) and Chambly (Siamble) answered, so that we resolved to depart with the prisoners to Albany. A savage of ours was stabbed to death, whom we burned in a barn, and we went that day 7 German miles on our way back. Then the savages killed 2 French prisoners because they could not travel on account of their wounds. A little while after this we sat down to eat and thanked the Governor of Canada[g] for his salute of heavy cannon during our meal—they fired from the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon from all three of the forts. That day we travelled to the river Chambly where our canoes were laying. The 24th ditto we went as far as fort Lamotte; the 25th ditto we reached the Sandpoint, where we shot two elks. The 26th ditto we came to the little stone fort, and from there sent a canoe with men to Albany to bring the news of what had happened to us. The 27th ditto we proceeded to Canaghsione and there shot nine elks. The 28th ditto we reached Wood Creek. The 29th ditto we travelled to the little mill dam (het valletje) above Saraghtoge. The 30th of August we arrived at Albany, under the command of Captain John Schuyler.

Note.—In May 1698, John Schuyler, then a Colonel and Member of the King's Council for New York, was at the head of the deputation sent by the Earl of Bellamont, Governor of New York, to the Count de Frontignac, at Montreal, with the communication of the peace of Ryswyck. S. A.

a See Dunlap's History of N. Y. vol. I, p. 266.

b Sander in Dutch is the abbreviation of Alexander. See Dunlap's History of N. Y. vol. I. p. 177.

c "Crown Point" corrupted from the Dutch Kruinpunt.—It should be "The Summit Point."

d Dunlap's Hist. N. Y. vol. I pp. 123, 124.

e Dunlap's Hist. N. Y. vol. I. pp. 136, 381, 332, 394: vol. II. appendix W. p. lxvii. Cadaraqui or fort Frontignac, is now called Kingston.

f The river Richelieu, Sorrel or Chamblé, or Chambly.

g The Count de Frontignac.

List of Papers in the Rutherfurd Collection

Connected with the early History of the State.

Original Lease for a year, *James Duke of York* to *Lords Berkeley and Carteret* for the whole of New Jersey, June 23, 1664.

*Original Release of the same, June 24, 1664.

Original Lease for a year, *James Duke of York to Sir George Carteret* for the *northern half* of New Jersey, July 28, 1674.

*Original Release of the same, July 29, 1674.

*Original Instructions from *Sir George Carteret* for the government of his province, July 31, 1674.

*Original Quintipartite Deed between *Sir George Carteret, Wm. Penn, Nicholas Lucas, Gawen Lawrie and Edward Byllinge,* —dividing the province into East and West Jersey, differently from the grant to Sir George of July 28–29, 1674—dated July 1, 1676.

Another Original of the same instrument.

Original Release, *Elizabeth Carteret, Executrix, and the Trustees of Sir George to the Twelve Proprietors,* for all of East Jersey, Feb. 1, 1681–2.

Original Deed, *Elizabeth Carteret* to the *Twelve Proprietors,* for all arrearages of rents and profits due Sir George's estate, February 2, 1681–2.

Original Release, *James Duke of York to Sir George Carteret,* [the grandson and heir] for all East Jersey, bearing date Sept. 10, 1680, but does not appear to have been signed before 16th October, 1680.

Original Duplicate of the same instrument.

Exemplified Copy from the Canterbury archives of *Sir George Carteret's Will*: Will made 25th Dec., 1678—proved Feb. 19, 1679.

Original Agreement by the *Twelve Proprietors* that there should be no benefit of Survivorship, &c., dated June 1, 1682.

*Original Release, *James Duke of York to Byllinge, Penn, Lawrie, Lucas, John Eldridge and Edmond Warner* for West Jersey, dated August 6, 1680. The seal (imperfect) attached to this instrument in a tin box.

Original Commission *from Andros to Andrew Hamilton, John Campbell, Robert Van Quellen, John Bishop, John Inians, and Samuel Haile* to be "Justices to keep the peace in the County of Middlesex," dated New York, Aug. 25, 1688. The great provincial Royal seal attached.

Original Commission *from Wm. Dockwra in behalf of the Proprietors to John Barclay*, (and, in case of disability on his part to John Reid) as Surveyor General, April 6, 1692, with seal of Province attached in tin box; Barclay's oath of office on the back, dated Nov. 1, 1692.

Original Deed for one half of his twelfth [or 1–24th] of East Jersey, from *Wm. Penn to Robert Barclay*, Sept. 22, 1682.

Original Release from *Penn, Lucas, Lawrie and Byllynge* to to Thomas Rudyard, for 1–9th of 9–10th of West Jersey, in lieu of £350 due Rudyard from Byllynge, May 2, 1677.

Revocation of all Lawrie's powers by order of the Proprietaries, 1687.

Original Release from *Penn, Lucas, Lawrie and Byllynge* to Thomas Rudyard and John Ridge for 1–9th of 9–10th of West Jersey, March 2, 1677.

An Account of Disbursements by the Proprietaries to 1698.

A List of Proprietaries, 1686.

A do. do. 1687.

An Order of Proprietaries April 29, 1686, authorizing William Dockwra to sign for them.

An Order of Proprietaries about Amboy, &c., 1683.

*An do. do. confirmatory of other previous ones, dated May 11, 1685.

Original Commission from *Lords Berkeley and Carteret to Robert Van Quellen* to be Surveyor General, with the first seal of the Province attached, [imperfect] dated Feb. 10, 1664–5.

Order of the Proprietaries relative to laying out of lands, and censuring Lawrie and Rudyard, dated July 3, 1685.

Order of the Proprietaries directing an examination into the affairs of the Province, dated October 21, 1685.

Original Letter from Samuel Groome to the Proprietaries, dated August 11, 1683.

A Package of Original Deeds from, and to, the Original Proprietors, and early patents prior to 1700.

Exemplified Copy of the Act for running and ascertaining the line between New Jersey and New York, passed by New Jersey Assembly, Feb. 18, 1747.

Those papers marked * are printed in Leaming and Spicer's New Jersey Grants and Concessions.

Three Letters from SAMUEL DAVIES, D. D. *President of Princeton College, to Mr. P. V. B. Livingston, of New York, the originals of which are in the Rutherfurd Collection.*

SIR,

About three weeks ago I arrived here, and soon entered upon my new office. A Tremour still seizes me at the Tho't of my situation; and sometimes I can hardly believe it is a reality, but only a frightful portentous Dream. Indeed since I have presided I have had the Pleasure to find myself at the Head of a peaceable manageable Society; but I know myself and human nature too well, to flatter myself with the Expectation of its uninterrupted Continuance.

I beg you would send me by the first stage 4 doz. Bottles of Claret, if cheaper than Madeira; 40 lbs. Candles; 2 neat Candlesticks and Snuffers; 1 [large] China Bowl;* 10 Gallons Molasses; 1 English Cheese; 2 doz. Bottles English Beer or Porter; 2 White Stone Dishes; with an account of the Prices.

I hope to have the Pleasure of seeing you at the Commencement; tho' that will be the terrible Day of my Mortification. As I would be glad of a compleat settlement of every thing upon my first Entrance upon my Office, I am very desirous of a full Meeting of the Trustees; especially as the Governor, I expect, will have something to communicate to them, of great Importance to the Institution.

With affectionate Compliments to the Gent. in New York, with whom I have the Honor of some Acquaintance, I am Sir,

Your obliged humble Serv't,

Nassau Hall, Aug. 18, 1759. SAMUEL DAVIES.

Mr. LIVINGSTON.

* As originally written—"1 China Bowl *of a middling size,*" the word "large" being subsequently supplied.

SIR,

Please to send me by the first Conveyance 1 Cask good Muscovado Sugar of about 200 lbs. wt.

Affairs at College go on Smooth and easy; and we seem at least to have so much Goodness as to love one another.

This is merely a Letter of Business; and I can add no more but that, with Sincere Friendship and Gratitude to you and your Family,

I am Sir, Your very humble Serv't,

Nassau Hall, Dec. 6, 1759. SAMUEL DAVIES.

Mr. LIVINGSTON.

Sir,

I thank you for your early Care in sending me a Barrel of Sugar. It is not yet arrived here; but I have desired the Stage Waggoner to enquire for it in Brunswick and am in Hopes he will find it; if not, I shall be obliged to Apply to you for more explicit Intelligence about it.

There are 5 Bachelors now prosecuting their studies in College; but none of them are intended for the Profession of Physic. And as for the Undergraduates they are not prepared to enter 'Prentices to any. Therefore please, Sir, to present my Compliments to your Friend the Doctor, and inform him, that the most promising Time to apply to College for young Gent.n for his Purpose is at the Commencement and he may frequently have an opportunity of being supplied.

You do me great Honour, Sir, in presuming such favourable Things of my Administration in my present Station. If my future Management Should be so happy as to deserve the Continuance of your Charity, I shall esteem it the greatest Blessing I can enjoy in Life. But should I disappoint my Friends and bring my own Fears upon me, I should hardly be able to survive it, but would pine away and die, like an useless or noxious Plant, blasted from Heaven. All my Encouragement proceeds from my anxious Industry night and Day, except what I derive from above.

With great Esteem and Gratitude, I am Dear Sir,
Your most humble Serv't,

Nassau Hall, Jan'y. 18, 1760. SAMUEL DAVIES.

Mr. Livingston.

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED SEPT. 4th, 1845.

A Course of Lectures on the Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States, by William Alexander Duer, LL.D.
From the Author.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society, 2 vols. 8vo.

A Lecture before the Georgia Hist. Soc. on Education, by Samuel K. Talmage, Feb. 29th, and March 4th, 1844.

The Romance of Life, a historical lecture before the Georgia Hist. Soc., by Robert M. Charlton, Jan. 1845.

A Discourse on the qualifications and duties of a historian, before the Georgia Hist. Soc., Feb. 13, 1843, by Mitchell King.

A Discourse before the Georgia Hist. Soc., Feb. 12, 1845, by A. Church, D.D.

"A High Civilization the Moral duty of Georgians," a discourse before the Georgia Hist. Soc., Feb. 12, 1844, by Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliott, Jr. *From the Society.*

MS. copy of a letter (in French) from Gen. Abercrombie to Col. Schuyler, October 1, 1758.

MS. copy of a list of prisoners delivered Col. Schuyler, (in French.)

MS. copy of the parole of honor of Capt. Woodward, of the New Jersey Regiment, Oct. 24, 1758.

MS. copy of two letters from Gov. Clinton of New York to the Duke of Newcastle, May 23d and 30th, 1747, relating to the payment of the N. J. troops by Col. Schuyler.

[From copies in the Secretary of State's Office, Albany.]

From Charles King, Esq.

Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society, 5 vols. 8vo.

Documentary History of the Destruction of the Gaspee, by Hon. Wm. R. Staples.

Address before the Rhode Island Hist. Soc., by William Gammell, Professor, &c. *From the Society.*

A Map of Texas compiled for U. S. State Department.

Proceedings of Senate in Executive Session, relating to Texas, April and May, 1844.

Report to the Bureau of Top'l Eng'rs on the Hydrographical Basin of the Upper Mississippi, by J. N. Nicollet.

From Hon. Jacob W. Miller.

Memoirs of Pennsylvania Historical Society, Vol. II. part 2, Vol. IV. part 1, Vol. III. parts 1 and 2—4 vols. 8vo.

Constitution and Circular of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Discourse on the Surviving Remnant of the Indian race, delivered Oct. 24, 1836, by Job R. Tyson.

Discourse on Colonial History, delivered before the Pennsylvania Hist. Soc., Feb. 21, 1842, by Job R. Tyson. *From the Society.*

Bulletin of the Pennsylvania Hist. Soc. for March, 1845, containing a reprint of Denton's "Brief Description of New York."

From Thomas Gordon, Esq.

Bill in Chancery of New Jersey, John Earl of Stair *vs.* Benjamin Bond and others. (The Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery.) 1 vol.
From the Misses Rutherfurd.

MS. copy of the Journal of Capt. John Schuyler during an expedition to Canada, in August, 1690. (In Dutch, with a translation.)
From S. Alofsen, Esq.

MS. copies of Letters and Papers of Major General Alexander, (Lord Sterling) selected from the originals in the library of the New York Hist. Soc. (304 papers) bound, 1 vol. folio.
From James G. King, Esq.

Notes Historical and Biographical concerning Elizabethtown, by Nicholas Murray, D.D., 1 vol. 12mo. *From the Author.*

Reminiscences of Old Gloucester, or Incidents in the History of the Counties of Gloucester, Atlantic and Camden, New Jersey, by Isaac Mickle—2 copies. *From the Author.*

MS. of "Life of Rev. Wm. Tennent, Jr., by Dr. Thomas Henderson, of Freehold," (published by Dr. Boudinot.)
From Rev. Eli F. Cooley.

Presented in person by Col. Robert G. Johnson.

The Grants and Concessions of Lords Berkeley and Carteret to the inhabitants of New Jersey, February 1664–5. The original copy on parchment—a roll nearly nine feet long.

MEMBERS ELECTED

SEPTEMBER 4th, 1845.

Bernard Conolly, *Freehold.*
Rev. Harry Finch, *Shrewsbury.*
James S. Green, *Princeton.*
Littleton Kirkpatrick, *New Brunswick.*
Rev. Alexander C. Millspaugh, *Freehold.*
George P. McCulloch, *Morristown.*
Abraham G. Nafie, *Freehold.*
James Neilson, *New Brunswick.*
Orrin Pharo, *Freehold.*
John Potter, *Princeton.*
Benjamin F. Randolph, *Freehold.*
Com. R. F. Stockton, U. S. N., *Princeton.*
John R. Thompson, *Princeton.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, *New York.*
Rev. Obadiah M. Johnson, *New Hampton, Orange Co. N. Y.*
Thomas D. James, *Albany, N. Y.*
David B. Ogden, *New York.*
James Parker, Jr., *Somerset, Perry Co. Ohio.*
George Wood, *New York.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

John R. Brodhead, *New York.*
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Rev. Thos. Robbins, D.D., *Hartford, Conn.*
Prof. Jared Sparks, LL. D., *Cambridge, Mass.*

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

IN PRINCETON,

SEPTEMBER 4, 1845,

BY SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.

AN ADDRESS.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the N. J. Historical Society:

We are associated and assembled for a noble purpose; a purpose not unworthy of our regard, whether as Christians, as Patriots, or as friends of liberal knowledge. History is the record of God's providence in the Church and in the world. Of course, God is in history. And if, as alleged by an English poet, as illustrious for the wisdom and piety of his sentiments as for the vigor of his imagination, it be true, that "an undevout astronomer is mad;"—it may, with equal truth, be said, that an undevout student of history is demented. He forgets its nature, its end, and its great and precious lessons; and is just as much to be pitied as he who can gaze on the beauties and glories of creation, without ever recognizing either the wisdom or the benevolence of their almighty Maker.

Of faithful history it is not easy to over rate the importance. It was quaintly said by one of the kings of *Aragon*—"Dead men are our best instructors." This is only saying, in other words, that a large proportion of the best practical lessons of life are drawn from history. With living men, and present measures, there is, ordinarily, connected so much passion and prejudice, that we are not so apt as we ought to be to receive instruction from them. But when men are dead, and the ardent feelings commonly connected with their lives, and actions, and parties have passed away, we are then prepared to learn from them the important lessons which their actions, and the consequences of those actions often so impressively inculcate. Indeed there are many characters as well events which, I suppose, are never truly and impartially understood but through the medium of history, and sometimes of remote history. It really appears as if it were necessary, in a multitude of cases, that the rays of truth should pass through the prism of time before they can be so separated and arranged as to

impress an appropriate and faithful image on the field of vision. The eloquent and philosophical *Cicero* did not over rate the value of faithful history, when he said—"Not to know what happened before you were born, is to be always a child." But by a much higher authority it is enjoined—*Remember the days of old; consider the years of many generations; ask thy fathers, and they will shew thee, thy elders, and they will tell thee.** And in accordance with this divine injunction, it is worthy of notice, that, of all the inspired Scriptures, considerably more than one half is in the historical form.

"History," as one strongly expresses it, "is the memory of the human race. Now let any man reflect, for a moment, what would be his situation if he remembered nothing. Let him extend this reflection to his family, to his neighbors, to his nation, to his species. The result is frightful beyond the power of imagination to paint." I had almost said, the bliss of heaven would cease to be bliss if memory were destroyed.

Hence that ardent and inextinguishable thirst for historical information which ever has prevailed and ever will prevail in enlightened and elevated minds. And hence, too, taking advantage of this thirst, so natural and so prevalent, the wonderful popularity of that immense mass and variety of *fictitious history*, which forms one of the distinguishing features of the last century; and which has now reached an extent and diffusion truly alarming to the enlightened, and especially to the Christian philanthropist. The great evil of fictitious history is, that it stimulates unnaturally; and, under the guise of entertainment, imparts illusion, intoxication, and finally, (as in the case of physical intoxication) debility and disease. The person who, at any age, and especially in the morning of life, when the bodily constitut on is forming, instead of daily taking a proper quantity of wholesome food, should undertake to live habitually on confectionary, spices and ardent spirits, would undoubtedly be considered as acting an infatuated part. By taking this course, many a precious youth, naturally sound, athletic and promising, has been converted into a feeble and miserable valetudinarian, and been brought to a premature grave. In like manner, it is no less certain that the influence of fictitious history on the minds of those who are inordinately devoted to it, is deeply pernicious. It would, perhaps, be difficult to assign any single cause which has contributed so much to produce that lightness and frivolity which so remarkably characterize the literary taste of the day in which we live, as the unexampled multiplication, and the astonishing

* Deuteronomy, xxxi., 7.

popularity of this class of writings. They discourage the acquisition of solid learning; they fill the mind with vain, unnatural and delusive ideas; they deprave the moral taste; they are often framed in such a manner as to be systematic, and sometimes ingenious apologists for error and crime. They often exhibit virtue, and especially piety, as contemptible; and vice as attractive, honorable and triumphant. The omnipotence of Love over all obligations and all duties, is often zealously maintained; and the extravagance of criminal passion represented as the effect of amiable sensibility. Surely there is no risk of error in saying, that the habitual reader of such fiction is in a fair way to enervate his own mind, and to banish from it all masculine thinking, all correct sentiment, and all solid knowledge. A century, or even three quarters of a century ago, when you met with a diligent reader, an insatiable devourer of books, you might generally calculate on finding some robustness of intellect, or, at any rate, a large and valuable mass of information. Then the great standard masters of English literature were, as a matter of course, valued, studied, and made the basis of sentiment and diction among all the sober and reflecting, who laid any claim to literary character. Now, we have far more readers, and more incessant, unwearied readers, with far less of intellectual aliment and strength. Now we can shew thousands of men and women, young and old, who exhaust all the circulating libraries within their reach; who are, perhaps, seldom or never seen, out of company, but with a book in their hands; who, at the same time, if they have ever heard of such authors as *Bacon*, and *Shakspeare*, and *Milton*, and *Addison*, and *Pope*, and *Goldsmith*, and *Young*, and *Thompson*, and *Johnson*, and *Cowper*, have, perhaps, never read a page of any of their writings; and who have never, it may be, drawn from all the millions of pages which they have poured over, one solitary shred of valuable information; one sober dictate of practical wisdom; one solid attainment fitted to prepare them either for living or for dying; to act their part well in this world, or to get ready to enjoy that which is to come.

Now whatever has a tendency to break the charm of this love of fiction, and to give a taste for substantial, practical realities, cannot fail of doing good as far as it operates. We have associated and are come hither to promote the study of real history; the history of our own country, especially of our own State; to recommend an object of attention which cannot fail to exert a salutary influence on all, young and old, who engage in it; and which, while it benefits ourselves, like every other laudable pursuit, reflects an important benefit on the

community, which it is equally our privilege and our duty to serve. Let me assure my hearers, and especially the younger part of them, that if they were to devote an hundred years to the exhaustless stores of fictitious history, and should become perfect masters of this large department of English literature, they would, at the end of this long period, have made no attainment adapted to make them either wiser or happier. But every acquisition made in the knowledge of genuine history, is, in all cases, so much laid up for promoting the duties and enjoyments of life.

The plan of promoting any particular branch of knowledge by forming a permanent Society for its culture, was early adopted. In the reign of Charlemagne, in the eighth century, when the cause of liberal knowledge had a small and temporary revival, we read of a Society of learned men who associated under the patronage of that celebrated monarch, for the purpose of aiding each other in the pursuit of literature and science. The Society, however, was small and feeble, and, as might have been expected, accomplished little. Scarcely any thing more seems to have been attempted until eight centuries afterward, when some societies of this kind began to be formed in Italy. The first effective impulse for forming such Associations upon any thing like a useful plan, seems to have been given by the publication of the *New Atalantis* of Lord Chancellor *Bacon*, early in the 17th century. Since that time they have been multiplied to an extent which it would be both tedious and useless to attempt to enumerate in detail.

In forming the "New Jersey Historical Society," our movement has been late and tardy, far in the rear of several of our sister States. But I congratulate you, my respected Associates, that the movement has been made, and that it has commenced with so much promise of vigor and success. True, indeed, it has been delayed too long for him who now addresses you, who, in the weakness of declining age, can scarcely hope to be able to co-operate with his fellow-members in any other way than by his good wishes and his prayers. This, however, is a matter of such extremely small importance, that it would never have occurred to him as a proper subject of reference, did it not afford an opportunity of expressing the earnest and delightful hope, that, when those who have nearly finished their course, shall withdraw from the field of toil, many a youthful laborer, of robust body and mind, and patriotic heart will arise to take their places, and do more and better than we, their predecessors, have ever done.

Instead of selecting any particular point in the history of our

State, written or unwritten, on which to dilate, I shall rather employ the hour allotted to this exercise, in offering some counsels, or rather suggestions, which, if acted upon, would tend greatly to the promotion of the cause which we are associated to prosecute. And

I. Allow me to suggest, that, in each county of the State, some enlightened and devoted student of the antiquities of New Jersey, be stirred up to undertake to write THE HISTORY OF HIS OWN COUNTY in as much minute detail as his materials will enable him.

The doctrine of the *division of labor* is one of the most established and important principles for augmenting the *quantity*, as well as improving the *quality* of human productions, both intellectual and mechanical. The amazing benefits which it has accomplished in the manufacturing world, are familiar to us all. May it not be also made to a considerable degree, available in the department of literature? Many a man may be willing and competent to tell the story of his Town or County, who would shrink from a larger and more complex undertaking. His very familiarity with every hill, and valley, and stream, and edifice, public and private, together with all the popular traditions concerning every thing—all familiar to his mind as household words, would undoubtedly give him advantages in his investigations which an inhabitant of another district could not possess. Further; in such an undertaking, every neighbor may be made a coadjutor in the enterprize; and even the garrulity of age may be turned to valuable account. Nothing more is necessary to the happy accomplishment of such a contribution to the historical wealth of the State, than that there be *one mind* in the district supposed, alive to the importance of the object; ever wakeful to seize and appropriate every particle of information within reach, and to press every body into an aid in the service. Such a mind may accomplish wonders whenever it undertakes in good earnest to labor.

I speak of the history of particular portions of the State in detail. It is, no doubt, familiar to the minds of those who have paid any attention to the history of the State in which we live, that several of the districts which compose it received a *stamp* at their first settlement, which conferred upon them a *peculiar character*, the effects of which remain, in some measure, to the present day. These ought to be recognized and carefully studied: and as no man is qualified to write the life of another, who has not succeeded in entering deeply into the proper estimate of his spirit, his talents, his governing principles, and his sphere of action; so none is prepared to write the history of *East Jersey*, who has not learned fully to understand, and

justly to appreciate the character of the first settlers, their origin, their opinions, and the motives and means of their settlement.* In like manner, the history of *West Jersey* forms an aspect of a very different character for the portrait painter. In fact, if we had a faithful unvarnished history of half a dozen of the earliest designated and most important Counties of the State, we should be amply furnished with the raw materials for a perfect history of New Jersey. One of the venerable Vice Presidents of our Society has performed a service of this kind, for which, as a Jerseyman, as well as a member of this Association, I feel much his debtor.† If some like-minded individual in every County in the State could be prevailed upon to take in hand the history of his own district, with as much minuteness and extent as his materials would allow, the general historian would be furnished with ample materials for going to work without delay.

II. Another important enterprize in aid of our historical cause, which I would earnestly recommend, is, that every pastor of a church in our State, of every denomination, should forthwith engage in the task of writing the history of his own congregation, and as soon as it can be carefully and advisedly prepared, committing it to the press.

The history of the several religious Societies in any State, is, virtually, the history of that State. As any people are in regard to the church of God, so they will commonly be found to be in regard to intelligence, to literature, to secular order and improvement, and to social happiness. Of course, he who faithfully elucidates the rise, progress and condition of ecclesiastical matters in any community, can never fail to pour a flood of light on the great interests of knowledge, civilization, wealth, prosperity, and social strength and enjoyment in that community. Whether he intend it or not, if he be skilful and faithful, he will have accomplished all this. If, therefore, it were in my power to stir up every pastor in the United States to write the history of his own congregation, and either print it, or send it, for safe keeping, to some appropriate depository, I should consider myself as rendering an essential service to the history of the United States, and as conferring a great benefit on our common country. And if I could, by this discourse, reach the ears and the hearts of all the ministers of religion in New Jersey, and prevail upon each one

* Since the delivery of this Address the first volume of the Society's Collections has been published, containing "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments," by William A. Whitehead, and "The Model of the Government of East New Jersey," by George Scot of Pitlochie, originally printed in 1685.

† "*An Historical Account of the first settlement of Salem, in West Jersey, by* JOHN FENWICK, *Esquire, Chief Proprietor of the same, by* R. G. JOHNSON.

to engage in the proposed enterprise with zeal, and without the loss of an hour, I should feel as if the task of this day had not been in vain.

I say, without the loss of an hour; for every passing hour jeopards, if it do not destroy some precious document, the loss of which may essentially obscure truth, if it do not indirectly minister to error. That raging element, which pays no respect either to the policy of insurance, or to the claims of literature; or the silent and less terrific corrosions of time, are, every day, placing beyond the reach of the lover of history materials which, however important, can never be recovered.

Here, then, in this peculiar and appropriate manner, every pastor in the State may help our Society, and, in so doing, may help himself, and, it may be, help the cause of religion, to an extent which he may not be able now to appreciate. Let every one, then, in the sacred office immediately commence the work. His inquiries will tend to wake up his own mind, as well as the minds of those parishioners and neighbors whom he may engage as auxiliaries in the collection of materials. If any ask me for a sample of what is to be desired on this subject—I answer—Let every pastor do for his own church what has been so well done for the First Church of Elizabeth-Town, and we shall have no more to wish in regard to that point.*

III. Let me go one step further, and entreat some competent person, who feels a sufficient interest in the subject, to form and publish a complete history of every College, every Academy, every High School, in short, every established Literary Institution, for either males or females, within the limits of New Jersey. We are, perhaps, so familiar with many of these Institutions respectively, that we feel as if we knew every thing about them that is important or interesting. But we forget that our children know less than ourselves; that even now a thousand questions concerning them may be asked, which we ourselves may be wholly unable to answer; and that, in a little while, if we continue to neglect the history of these Institutions, the number of these unanswerable questions will greatly increase. There are points even in the history of the College in the immediate vicinity of which we are assembled, though a hundred years have not fully elapsed since it was founded, which it were greatly to be wished that our venerable Fathers had recorded with more distinctness, and transmitted to us with more satisfactory precision.

Few understand the real importance of these historical records but those who have had occasion to explore the recesses of some obscure cavern of antiquity. In such an investigation, how precious is every

**Notes, Historical, and Biographical, concerning Elizabeth-Town, &c.* By Nicholas Murray, D.D. 1844. 12mo., pp. 166.

ray of light! how invaluable every ascertained date, or prominent fact, which either accident or design may have left on record! It were well if, in this respect, we could be induced to take counsel from the land of our Fathers. *There*, we know, that not only every county and every town, but every cathedral, almost every parish church, every college, every castle, every important school, and even every conspicuous ruin has been honored with its appropriate history, drawn up sometimes at great length, and with laborious accuracy, and often embellished with all the refined and splendid illustrations which the arts of painting and engraving can supply.

Happy would it be for the interests of liberal knowledge in our State, if every seminary of learning, every permanent public institution should find its appropriate and faithful historian, before its annals shall have passed beyond recovery. Let none say, of any public institution or place that it is too inconsiderable to employ the historian's pen.—When Romulus first established his little band of followers on the Palatine Hill, he probably never thought of recording the fact; nor did any of his posterity think of such a record for centuries afterward. But had they been able to look into futurity, how different would their estimate have been! How easy had it been to forestall all the doubt, speculation and controversy which, for more than twenty centuries have been wasted on the question concerning the foundation of the "Eternal City"!

There are few States in our Union the topical history of which is more closely interwoven with the story of our Revolutionary contest than that of New Jersey. The hills, the vallies, the towns, the public edifices, and even the otherwise obscure hamlets of a large part of our state, abound with memorials which bear a similar relation to the story of that great struggle by which the God of armies gave independence to our beloved country, that the shores of the Mediterranean do to the early history of the human race.

IV. There can be no doubt that the examination of our colonial Laws, and the early records of our colonial Courts, would furnish many facts deeply interesting to the students of the history of New Jersey.

We have heard often and much of the "Blue Laws" of Connecticut, and of the trial and "hanging of Witches" in Massachusetts. What disclosures a careful examination of our own early annals might make in these respects, I am not prepared to say; but I do say, that my early inquiries in another State, many years ago, satisfied me that some of the early colonial statutes of, at least *New York* and *Virginia*, were quite as intensely "blue" in some of their aspects as those of Connecticut, and that, with regard to trials and executions for

witchcraft, they were by no means confined to Massachusetts ; to say nothing of the still more numerous and quite as tragic scenes connected with that alleged crime which took place in Old England, about the same time, as well as a little before, and in which so great and good a man as Lord Chief Justice Hale officially participated. The truth is, the more we become acquainted with the history of our own State, the less we shall be disposed to indulge either wonder or censure at the early history of our sister States. If this suggestion be worthy of regard, then every Attorney and Counsellor at Law in our State may help us essentially, if he be only imbued with the spirit of a zealous and vigilant antiquary. A spirit, by the way, the indulgence of which may prepare him, not only to be an efficient auxiliary in our Association, but also to be a more enlightened and a more able professional advocate as long as he lives. Let me now descend

V. Another step lower in detail, and advise every individual, and especially every young man who wishes and aims to be something among his fellow-men, to keep up, by a *faithful diary*, the *passing history of his own life.*

The keeping a *diary*, and, indeed, the whole business of *autobiography* in every form, may, by levity or vanity, be made superlatively ridiculous ; or, by wisdom and fidelity be made to answer a most important purpose in forming the character, and regulating the life. The benefit which such a diary affords in after life, to him who keeps it, in the facts which it records ; the dates which it fixes ; and the numberless items of information which it secures for review, can be fully understood only by one who has made the experiment. And, what is worthy of notice, the more eminent and important the individual afterward becomes, the more precious to himself is such a record of his early life ; and, of course, the more precious to those who survive him. In the course of a long life, I have known such diaries to settle many important historical questions ; to terminate perplexing controversies ; to prevent law suits; and to convey and perpetuate an amount of information which may be of inestimable value to individuals, to families, and, in some cases, to the whole community.

Nor is this all : the very keeping of such a diary is adapted to exert a salutary influence on the mind of him who keeps it. He who daily calls himself to an account for the manner in which he spends the day ; who makes a careful record of all its employments ; and who is constrained, for this purpose, often to " consider his ways," to deal much in self-inspection, and self-examination, and to ponder on what he has done, and is still called to do—cannot fail of being profited by such a task. If nobody else should ever derive benefit from his diary, he will,

assuredly, be himself a gainer by it. He who faithfully keeps such a "day book" of his life, cannot be a frivolous or disorderly person. In spite, I had almost said, of himself, he must lead a life, in some measure, systematic and regular. I do not assert that the experience of others has been in no case different; but I have never personally known any one who faithfully and constantly kept a daily record of his life, who was not a sober liver, an honored citizen, and a public benefactor.—We are told, indeed, that Lord *Byron*, with all his eccentricity and profligacy, constantly kept a diary. But the moral as well as the intellectual anomalies of that man's character were so enormous, nay so perfectfully monstrous, that the usual estimates of human nature are found utterly at fault when his career comes into view.

I speak in the presence of a large body of young men, enjoying the advantages of the best mental culture. I will indulge the hope that a large portion of them are governed by a spirit of elevated emulation, who "seek," as Lord Chancellor Bacon expresses it, "to be eminent among able men." This, Bacon pronounces to be "a great task; a task which cannot be rightly pursued, without, in itself, conferring a public benefit." To every young man fired with any measure of this noble ambition, I would say, Commence from this hour to keep a faithful record of your daily employments. You cannot anticipate the amount of its utility, and the higher you may rise hereafter in honor and usefulness, the more precious will this record be found.—With regard to *others*, in such a body of young men, (I hope it is a small proportion of their number)—who, as the same illustrious writer expresses it,—aim at nothing but to be "a figure among cyphers."—What are they but a blot on all honorable reputation,—an incubus on their country's honor?

You will not, of course, consider me as advising EVERY young man, without discrimination, to record his daily doings. By no means. For the mere *fruges consumere nati*—who love neither knowledge, nor any thing else that is good—for *them* to attempt to keep an honest journal of their lives, would be a mockery of good sense, not worth the ink and paper employed in its construction, and, if faithful, capable only of recording their own shame.

Fancy to yourselves for a moment, a specimen of the contents of a diary kept by *such* a student. Think of the following as a quotation from it. "Had a little conflict to-day with the College authority. Was frowned upon and reproved by the President for using disrespectful language and conduct in the class. Mem. I must take the first opportunity to insult the President, and to shew him that I consider such conduct on his part as not to be borne by a young man of

spirit." Or again, suppose we imagine such an entry as this—"Have been for sometime more and more displeased with the College, and my connection with it. The Faculty are so tenacious in insisting on diligent study and good order,—for neither of which I have any taste, that I could not any longer endure it. Besides, those vulgar fellows called *creditors*, have been, for a number of weeks past, so incessantly following me with their duns—conduct which has always appeared to me a thing of exceedingly bad taste,—that I have had no peace of mind for weeks. I, therefore, took 'French leave' of the Institution this morning, before day light, and happily escaped Faculty, Creditors and all; and now feel myself an honorable freeman." I ask again, can we imagine a diary, kept by a student in this or any other College, to furnish such an extract as that which you have heard? Never! Never! Why? Because no one who really kept such a record, ever did such things.

Do you wonder, then, my respected Associates, that I earnestly recommend to every man who has a spark of noble emulation burning in his bosom, and especially to every young man pursuing a liberal education, with a view to rising in the world, to keep a daily faithful record of his employments, his attainments, and his plans and habits of living. I should be at a loss to mention any thing, short of real Religion, more likely to fix the attention; to generate habits of industry and order; to inspire a sense of responsibility; and thus to prepare for acting a useful part on the great theatre of life.

From all that has been said, I trust it will appear, that it is in the power of every class, and of all ages of our fellow citizens to help us in the great cause for which we are banded together. Not only those who occupy public stations, and who are accustomed to act for the community as well as for themselves; not only the aged, many of whom are laden with the treasures of tradition; but every farmer, every merchant, every mechanic, every minister of the gospel, every teacher of youth, nay, every youth himself who desires to cherish a taste for liberal knowledge, and for elevated action, may yield solid aid in the cause in which we are engaged; and, in so doing, they will never fail to help themselves. But it is to be deplored that, although the field is so widely extended, so endlessly diversified, and so plainly open for laborers, so few are disposed to enter it, and partake in gathering the harvest, "*Manus desunt poscentibus arvis.*" Ours will be the task to inform all around us *how* they may help, and to *excite* them to labor. Cannot the Executive Committee, as one means of giving impulse to our machinery, engage, in each County in the State, an enlightened, public spirited individual, who would take pleasure in becoming a

centre of influence, and of deposite for our Society, who, as he moved about among his neighbors, would delight in giving to every one with whom he met, an impulse, a lesson, and a task; and who would take care to return from every excursion, whether of business or of pleasure, laden with some memorials of the olden time.

To these suggestions I beg permission to add some remarks on two points which appear to me to be worthy of notice, and of no little practical importance, in entering on our labors as a Historical Society.

I. The first is, that we *guard with sacred care against suffering our Institution to be pressed into the service of party politics.* The spirit of conflict between political parties is one of the most reckless, blinding, unrelenting, all-grasping, and all-devouring spirits that ever agitated the human mind. There is nothing too sacred to be perverted by this spirit, and made subservient to its most nefarious projects. Now if there be any human association which ought, with scrupulous care, to hold itself aloof from the influence of this spirit, it is that which is here assembled. Professing to be associated for the purpose of collecting and recording FACTS—SIMPLE FACTS—whatever may be their import, and on whomsoever they may bear—how incongruous, nay, how dishonest, for such an Association to lend itself to the prejudices, the sinister purposes, and the violence of political partizans, whose very element it is to make truth subservient to the honor of favorite names, and to the schemes of lawless ambition!

The spirit of the *Crusades*, which pervaded and convulsed Europe, in the eleventh and following centuries, and which drained Western Christendom of so many millions of her population and her treasures, was a tremendous spirit. It was blind, fierce, and utterly fanatical; but it was *honest.* I speak now of the *earlier stages* of that great and wide-spread Mania. It was *honest*, that is, the great mass of the leaders and the led really meant what they said. I wish it were possible, with truth, to say the same of the genuine spirit of political party, especially in its more concentrated and malignant forms. In its warfare against truth—simple, pure truth—it is really an awful spirit. Now the discovery and establishment of simple, unadulterated truth is the great object of our association. With *us* every fact and every character should be examined and recorded with the rigid conscientiousness of MEN ON OATH. Be not over confident, my respected Associates, that you will never be importuned to depart from this principle: but I would deliberately say, rather DISBAND, than yield to an influence so utterly subversive of the very first principles of your organization.

II. The second caution to which I beg leave to call your attention, is, that, in reading modern historians, in the English language, especially those prepared for popular use, in our own country, it is important to be on our guard against the mistakes and the confusion arising from the want of distinction between the *old and new style in Chronology.*

It is well known that *Julius Cæsar*, a few years before the incarnation of Christ, finding the Roman Calendar in a state of deplorable disorder, assembled a number of learned men at Rome, who, after long and careful deliberation on the subject, applied a correction which was deemed sufficiently accurate to assume a systematic character. They made the year to consist of 365 days and 6 hours. This is between 11 and 12 minutes more than the true solar year; so that, under the operation of this system, in 130 years, a full day accumulated above the accurate estimate. The consequence was, that, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, it was found that the Calendar had gotten wrong by the accumulation of 10 days. To rectify this disorder, the Roman Pontiff adopted similar means to those to which Julius Cæsar had resorted sixteen centuries before. He collected a number of learned men in his Capital, and, by their counsel, framed a plan for disposing of the supernumerary days which had already accumulated, and to prevent, by a judicious interposition of leap years, any such accumulation in future.* The Calendar, thus corrected, was called the *new style*, and is that system of Chronology by which we are now governed. This new mode of reckoning commenced in Rome, as is generally known, in 1582. It went into operation in some of the Roman Catholic States immediately, and in all of them without the loss of much time. The Protestant States were slow in receiving it; nor were they simultaneous in adopting it. Great Britain did not recognize it as regulating her Calendar until 1752; that is, *one hundred and seventy years* after its original construction. This, of course, led to a very serious discrepance, during the greater part of two centuries, between the system of dating on the part of British and American writers, and those who were subject to the Roman Catholic States of Europe. It will scarcely be believed, unless by one whose attention has been particularly drawn to the

* It must not be supposed that the Reformation of the Calender in the time of Pope Gregory, assumed and adopted the *precise* arrangement which obtained in the time of Julius Cæsar. The truth is, that, while the general principles of the Cæsarian plan of correction were adopted, it was determined, for ecclesiastical reasons, that the Equinox should be restored to the same day of the month of March on which it fell at the *Council of Nice.* Had the correction in 1582 been made with strict reference to the former system, the supernumerary days thrown away must have amounted to at least *twelve,* instead of *ten,* as the slightest computation will demonstrate.

subject, what a wonderful amount of *anachronism* in the pages of some of our most popular, and indeed excellent historical writers, has grown out of this diversity of chronological reckoning. Sometimes in the same extended narrative; on the same page; nay, within half a dozen lines of each other, we find them, in some dates of the same story, following the French, Spanish and Portuguese writers, all of whom adopted the new style, subsequently to 1582; and, in other dates, following the British authorities, who, up to 1752, were always governed by the old style; or the dates of the Protestants of Germany, Denmark, &c., who adopted the *new style* at different periods. And, in some cases, these are so strangely mixed up together, as very seriously to mislead all but the most careful readers, and, indeed, even these readers have rarely at hand the means of preventing their being misled, and of conducting them to accurate results. This difference of reckoning is never less than ten or eleven days, which, in many cases of controverted chronology, may be highly important. But in some cases, for reasons which I will not now stop to explain, it may import a difference of more than a year, which may lead to error not a little mischievous, as well as perplexing. It ought to be borne in mind that these discrepances in *dates* have crept into the works of some of our best historians. They are to be found in the work of the faithful and laborious *Smith*, the respected historian of our own State. They are to be found in some of the best manuals prepared for our Academies and Schools: and, indeed, it is no easy matter either to detect or avoid them, without a degree both of skill and vigilance in Chronology which is seldom possessed.

Such, my respected Associates, is the great field in which we are called to labor, and in which it will be our policy, as well as our duty to engage as many co-workers as we can find or make. But while we strive to engage the co-operation of as many as possible, let each one labor as if all depended on himself. In every efficient and useful Association with which it has been my privilege to be connected, in the course of a long life, the mass of the work has been done by a few men, who had both a taste and a zeal for labor. Let each of us aim to be *such* a member of this body—ever at work—ever stimulating others to work,—but resolving that whatever else may fail, the work, by Divine help, shall not cease, but go on. One of the most honorable characteristics of a genuine Patriot, and especially of a Christian Patriot, is, that he is a WORKING MAN—ever planning and laboring for the enlargement of the field of knowledge, and ever willing to exert himself and make sacrifices for promoting the improvement and happiness of his fellow men.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. I. 1845–1846. No. 3.

New Brunswick, *November 6th*, 1845.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, Col. Robert G. Johnson, First Vice President, in the Chair; the Hon. James Parker, another of the Vice Presidents being also present. The Corresponding Secretary reported upon the correspondence of the Society since the last meeting, and read letters from Professor Sparks, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Messrs. David B. Ogden, J. R. Brodhead, Jas. Parker, of Ohio, and F. W. Hubbell, of Penn., in acknowledgment of their election as honorary, or corresponding members; and from Messrs. S. Alofsen and Wm. Duane accompanying donations.

The Donations to the Society since September were announced, and the Secretary laid upon the table a large number of original documents connected with public affairs in New Jersey during a number of years, which had belonged to the Morris family, and placed at the disposal of the Society by Charles S. Boggs, Esq., Lieut. U. S. N., a descendant.

As this gift was one of unusual interest, on motion of Rev. Dr. Cogswell, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be specially communicated to Lieut. C. S. Boggs for his valuable donation of original papers.

The Rev. D. V. McLean, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that a recent painful event at Princeton (the illness of young

Mr. Boudinot at the house of Prof. D. and his subsequent death,) would debar the Society the gratification expected from hearing an address from Professor Dod at the present meeting, as was expected.

Mr. Wm. B. Kinney, from the Committee on Publications, reported, in effect that they had contracted for the publication of the History of East New Jersey under the Proprietary Governments, and that the work would soon be published, in an octavo volume of about 300 pages.

Mr. W. A. Whitehead, Chairman of Committee on Statistics, reported verbally that no special subject of inquiry having been referred to them by the Society, the committee had directed their attention to the Criminal Statistics of the State and had taken preparatory steps towards the obtainment from the various counties, of information which they trusted would prove not only of interest to the members of the Society, but to the people of the State generally. He hoped the first fruits of their exertions would be presented in the Annual Report of the keeper of the State Prison—who had politely promised, at the suggestion of the committee, to comprise in his report, so far as the records of his office would permit, full statistical details of the institution for as long a period as possible.

A vacancy existing in this Committee, through the declination of Mr. Paterson, the Rev. A. A. Marcellus, of Monmouth, was appointed to fill it.

Dr. Murray, from the Committee on Nominations reported various members, who were duly elected, and other nominations were received.

The Committee suggested, as the Constitution limits the number of Honorary Members, to be elected in any one year, to *twenty;* the propriety of members, nominating for that class, confining themselves to *one* name each, at any one meeting; and that special reference be had in the nominee to his connection with history and historical subjects.

The Committee also suggested that much benefit might accrue to the Society by an addition to the number of Corresponding Members. (Native Jerseymen residing elsewhere.) It is gratifying to those abroad to be claimed still as Jerseymen in feeling, and by the nomination of proper persons the correspondence with them might in time become highly valuable, from the literary stores and natural productions it will bring into its library and cabinets. They therefore advised the members to increase their nominations for Corresponding Members, by a judicious selection among the natives of the State residing permanently elsewhere.

The special order of business was then taken up—being the amendment to the Constitution offered at the last meeting by the Rev. Dr. Murray,

"The Library and Depositories shall be located at Newark."

After some discussion the Rev. Mr. McLean moved to postpone the subject to the Annual meeting,—lost, and the hour of 3 P. M. having arrived the subject was laid on the table for the present to enable the Society to hear a "Memoir of Gov. Lewis Morris" read by the Rev. Dr. Davidson, of New Brunswick.*

In connection with his paper, Dr. D. presented to the Society a letter book of Mr. Morris, containing copies of official and private letters written by him while Governor of New Jersey.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Davidson for the memoir, and also for his valuable donation.

5 P. M. The Society being called to order, the discussion upon the amendment of the Constitution was renewed.

After some conversation, the Society gave permission to Dr. Murray to withdraw his amendment and he submitted instead thereof the following resolution, which (after an amendment offered by Dr. Proudfit, to make the Corresponding Secretary the depositary ; had been negatived) was adopted.

Resolved, That for the present the Library and Depository of the Society shall be at Newark.

On motion of Mr. Archer Gifford,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to collect information from distingished persons of our State with regard to such events of their own time in which they may have participated, or of which they had knowledge, as may be interesting to this Society or useful to a Biographer—to be deposited in the confidential archives of the Society.

The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion of Rev. Mr. McLean,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to apply to the Legislature for an act incorporating the Society.

On motion of Mr. Whitehead,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to present a memorial to the Legislature, in behalf of the Society, asking for the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to secure to the State copies of all historical documents of importance for the full illustration of our

* Dr. Davidson's valuable paper is reserved for future publication.—Com.

past history, that may be in the possession of the other States of the Union,—and also the requisite measures for obtaining accurate information respecting the character, number, and place of deposit of the documents in the English archives referring to our Colonial History; and also of the probable expense of obtaining copies thereof for the use of the State.

Messrs. W. A. Whitehead, S. G. Potts and R. S. Field were appointed the Committee.

Rev. Dr. Murray introduced a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to co-operate with the inhabitants of Monmouth County in effecting the erection of a Monument on the battle ground of Monmouth; which, after some conversation, was indefinitely postponed.

The Corresponding Secretary stated that, from information he had received, it was probable many, if not all, of the papers of Governor Franklin were at present in Paris, in the possession of the widow of his son. There was no certainty that they could be obtained, but he submitted the matter to the action of the Society; the papers were undoubtedly valuable, and it would be very gratifying could they be secured. He then read a letter from Professor Sparks relating to these papers.

Mr. Charles King, after some remarks, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be authorized to open a correspondence with the representatives of the Franklin family, or other persons, in Paris, with the view of obtaining for the archives of the Society such original papers of Governor William Franklin as may be in their possession.

An invitation was received from the Committee of Arrangements to attend the celebration at Elizabethtown, on the 24th of November instant, on the occasion of the erection of a Monument to the memory of Rev. James Caldwell, which was accepted by the Society.

The Society adjourned to meet at Trenton on the third Thursday in January, 1846.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society.

FROM DAVID B. OGDEN, ESQ.

New York, *September* 12, 1845.

My Dear Sir,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your note of the 9th instant, giving me notice that I have been elected a corresponding member of the New Jersey Historical Society. In acknowledging the receipt of your note, I cannot but express my thanks to the Society for the honor they have done me, my earnest approval of the objects of the Society, and my belief that its efforts will be the means of preserving many important historical documents which might else be lost, and which may be very interesting to those who feel an interest in the history of the past days of the State, and in her future destiny.

With great respect, I am your humble serv't.

DAVID B. OGDEN.

Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq.

FROM MR. S. ALOFSEN.

Jersey City, *November* 3, 1845.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to request you to accept as a trifling addition to the Library of the New Jersey Historical Society, a copy of the London edition of the engravings of the engines and boilers of the Steam Frigate Kamschatka, built at New York for the Russian Government, by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler; accompanied by a published letter of Mr. George L. Schuyler, to Hon'ble W. Gwin, Member of Congress from Mississippi, dated New York, January 30, 1843, and by a file of N. Y. newspapers of the time, containing descriptive articles relative to her construction, &c., &c.

It was the intention of the Messrs. Schuyler to build the Kamschatka at Jersey City, but as the soundings proved an insufficient depth of water for launching a vessel of her class, this project was, after due deliberation, reluctantly abandoned. She was built at New York, and after her launch on the 24th November, 1840, taken to Jersey City to the pier foot of Wayne street, (purposely constructed for her accommodation) to receive her machinery and boilers, &c.,

and from whence she sailed for Cronstadt on the 29th September, 1841.

At that time the Kamschatka was the largest Steamship of War ever built in the world, being of 600 horse power and measuring as a Double Decker 2049 9-95 tons, and as a Single Decker 2281 90-95 tons. Many parts of her heavy machinery had never been constructed in this country, and no establishment of the required magnitude existed to forge her shafts. Messrs. H. Abbott & Co. of Baltimore, undertook this work. They erected a building and triphammer, which proved to be of inadequate power, and meeting with further disasters they became well nigh despondent, and the much desired object of procuring this work also in the United States, would have been abandoned had not the Messrs. Schuyler rendered them every necessary assistance.

Notwithstanding all that has been said against this handsome specimen of American genius, as well here as elsewhere, the Kamschatka still remains the favorite Steamer of the Emperor Nicholas, and has this summer been selected to convey the Empress to Italy for the recovery of her health; which shows that His Majesty appreciates and confides as much in the skill of the Dutchmen of New Netherlands, as did his celebrated ancestor the Great Czaar Peter in that of their ancestors of the Old United Provinces.

I am, sir, with sentiments of high regard, your obedient servant,

S. ALOFSEN.

To W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Soc.

THREE LETTERS from WILLIAM FRANKLIN,

Governor of New Jersey, to his father, Dr. Franklin, copies of which were presented by William Duane, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Burl^{N}, June 10, 1767.

Hon^{D} Father,

I have before me your two favours of March 19 and April 11, which came by the pacquet.

Your remarks on the Report of the Board of Trade have been printed and never any thing met with more general approbation. Even the Prop^{y} Party are warm in its praises. Alex^{r} Houston, I am told, has acknowledg^{d} that he did not believe that all the writers on his side of the question put together could produce any thing equal to it. Our friend, Saml Smith of this town says that he thinks all the Provinces in North America ought to join to make it worth your while to reside in England as long [as] you live. The People of this

Province are much pleased with your having mentioned New Jersey as one of the colonies which have guarded against excess in paper currency. They have no tidings of any thing's being done by their own agent* in this or any other American affair; and the Ass^y having some resentment for their being surprised into the appointment of him, will probably remove him at this Sessions. But whom they will appoint in his stead I cannot guess.

The clamour in England against the colonies has alarmed the people here in general. The New York Assembly, I'm told, have voted 3000£ for supplying the King's troops with necessaries, which is to be put into the hands of persons who are to provide the same articles as are required by Act of Parliament, without taking any more notice of that Act than if it had never existed. Our Assembly, which is now sitting, will, I believe, act nearly on the same plan. They had indeed provided in the last Act, all the necessaries mentioned in the Act of Parliament except cider, or rum in lieu thereof; but they at the same time provided some other things which were not required by that Act; and the officers and soldiers quartered in this Province have acknowledged themselves well satisfied. There are several letters from England which mention Govr. Moore's impudent letter's being read in the House of Lords and I hear 'tis likely to occasion some uneasiness between him and the people at New York. I wish, however, that the Assemby there had done at their last sitting what they have now done, as it would have saved their friends in the ministry a great deal of trouble and they might too have done it very consistently, if, as you say, they considered the Act in the light of a requisition. As to the Boston Assembly there seem to be no hopes of any temperate proceedings from that quarter unless Govr Barnard was removed or Otis was to die.

You may depend that your mahogany press will not be used, and I fancy they have avoided meddling with the litter, but I shall enquire. When Mr. Parker comes this way I will get him to fix a value on that and the old press.

I am much obliged to you for procuring the collectorship for my friend Kollock. I have wrote to him that it was procured by a friend of mine, to whom I had applied in his behalf; and have taken pains to inculcate among our friends your aversion to engage in such applications while you continue Agent. The reasons you urge for its not being known that you had any hand in the affair are undoubtedly of

[* Henry Wilmot: appointed in 1766 and superseded in 1769 by the appointment of Dr. Franklin.—Cor. Sec.]

great weight, and I have contrived it so that it is generally suspected that I obtained it through Mr. Cooper with whom, many here have heard I was acquainted in England. The David Hill you mention is a Member of Assembly for Sussex, and had the Proprietary interest to procure the office. As the Proprietor has failed in his application, I suppose the party would, if they thought his want of success was owing to you, make such another outcry as they did when they were disappointed in getting the Collectorship of New Castle for one Morris in whose behalf they had greatly exerted themselves. Morris's friends and the Prop^{r} wrote over that you had got the office for Walker (I think his name is) and that they were so informed at the Treasury. This was generally believed to be truth, and you were much abused for using your interest for a drunken fellow and a stranger, when you might have got it for some man of character on this side of the water, or let the Prop^{r} have procured it for some such; that your not doing this was making a wanton use of your interest merely with a view of thwarting the Prop^{r} &c. &c. But when the man arrived and heard these reports, he declared that he was not even known to you, and I have [heard?] told many that he owed his place to Mr. Trecothic as you wrote me. But the Prop^{y} Party notwithstanding, persevere in declaring that you got it for him, and that they have letters which mention it. I suppose the Prop^{r} had heard of the application you made for that office in behalf of some friend, and concluded when the appointment was made that Walker was the man. As to the fees which you have paid or may pay, on account of Mr. Kollock's commission I will be answerable to you for them, and should be glad you'd acquaint me what they are.

Govr Wentworth visited me on his journey and lay a night at my house. I next morning accompanied him as far as Trenton Falls where we spent the day a fishing and supped together. I think him a very sensible, easy, agreeable gentleman.

[The rest of this letter is lost.]

Burlington, Octr 23^{d} 1767, Friday.

Hon^{D} Father,

I wrote to you yesterday in a hurry on hearing that the packet was to sail from New York to morrow, but my letter got over to Bristol too late for the post, who, it seems, missed his Tuesday's stage and did not get into Philadelphia until Wednesday, and the Post Master kept him till Thursday morning and then despatched him early, whereas in common he is not despatched till

Thursday afternoon. I shall therefore send my letter to Col. Davenport to be forwarded by some vessel that is going to England from Philadelphia.

I forgot to mention before that I had received the copy of the King's grant to you of 2000 acres in Nova Scotia. I have not the least doubt but something handsome might be made of it if well managed, which, if I am well informed, is far from being the case with the lands in which you and Mr. Hughes are concerned. Mr. Jacob Hall (who keeps a tavern at the Wheat Sheaf near Frankford and has been lately at Nova Scotia with settlers for your company of which he is likewise a member) complains heavily of the narrow spiritedness and mismanagement of Mr. Hughes and the other members. They empowered him, it seems, to conduct there a body of settlers and to furnish them with such necessaries as they should have occasion for till they could subsist themselves; but though he gave them nothing but what was indispensably necessary they refused on his return to allow his account. This put it out of his power to return again to Nova Scotia, he having bought provisions on there on his own credit. By this means a number who had engaged to accompany Mr. Hall on his return were deterred from going, which has greatly retarded the settlement. And the poor people who were left there last fall and who, as they were not yet able to raise any thing for themselves, relied on a further supply to be brought by Mr. Hall, were during the whole winter in the greatest distress imaginable and must infallibly have starved had it not been for Lieut. Gov. Franklin and Capt. Houston an old settler in that province's taking compassion on them. These gent^{n} sent them supplies from time to time, in confidence that the company were gentlemen of too much honour not to repay them. However I am told by Hall (of whom I had this intelligence about 2 months ago) that the company are averse to paying a farthing and, he believes, will not. Some settlers, I understand, engaged to transport themselves at their own expense, but others were, on account of their present poverty, to be transported at the expense of the Company, who were to be repaid as the settlers grew able. Part of the former sort, however, were not able to comply with their engagements; nevertheless, Mr. Hall (who seems to have very right notions and a proper spirit for new settlements) says the Company ought cheerfully to advance every thing for the settlers till the settlement is well established, and take the people's words and mortgages for the repayment of what ought to be repaid. The people, too, complain on their part that the company have not complied with their engagements in hav-

ing the portion of land allotted to the settlers surveyed to them, which was to have been done immediately after their arrival. In short it appears that the Company want a head to contrive and conduct matters for them, and that they are too parsimonious and contracted in their views for such a design. I much doubt if you don't meet with difficulty in getting repaid the fees you have advanced to the Clerk of the Council in their behalf. Mr. Hall tells me that the lands which have fallen to your share are very valuable, being some of the best in the patent. He wishes that you had been present at the meeting of the Com^y for then, he says, matters would have been conducted more properly.—I intend calling on him soon to learn all the particulars. As to Mr. Hughes, I never see or hear from him. I believe he lives altogether in the country. I shall make it my business soon to see him and hear his account of the matter.

I send you enclosed a copy of a letter Mrs. Franklin received last night from Parson Brown of Newark, in which he gives some dark hints of an attempt to have me removed. But I have not the least suspicion of what he alludes to, as no Govr ever stood better with the people in general than I do at present. Some indeed suspect that there is a scheme to get Lieut. Col. Skinner who la* (a few words lost) Warren, to apply for the government, which they say he would stand a good chance of obtaining thro' the interest of Col. Fitzroy, his brother in law and the Duke of Grafton. But I confess I see no reason for such suspicions. I am at present on a very friendly footing with Cortlandt Skinner, and though he might wish his brother to be Governor here, yet I hardly think he would be guilty of any underhand means to have me removed from this government, unless I was to have another in exchange. And I much question whether Col. Skinner, now he is married to so great a fortune and has a good chance of rising in the army would wish to have the government.—Mr. Brown lives near and is intimate with Capt. Arch^d Kennedy, who without the least cause in the world, has taken, I'm told, an uncommon prejudice against me. Perhaps he may have thrown out some hints which may have alarmed Mr. Brown and induced him out of a regard

*[Lieut. Col. Skinner was a brother of Cortlandt Skinner the Attorney General of the Province. The missing words were probably "*lately married Miss Warren.*" She was a daughter of Sir Peter Warren, who married Miss De Lancey of New York; Col. Fitzroy married another of his daughters—Lt. Col. Skinner was a Captain of New Jersey troops in Col. Schuyler's Regiment captured at Oswego—was taken prisoner—sent to France—liberated on parole—went to England and, through the influence referred to in the text, was appointed a Lieutenant in the Regular forces and was rapidly promoted. His grandson is now Henry Viscount Gage.]—Cor. Sec.

to me to write to my wife on the occasion. At present it is all a mystery to me, but lest any such matter as he apprehends might be in agitation, I thought it prudent to send you a copy of his letter.

The Introduction to your Examination by the Editor of the Gent$^{n's}$ Magazine has been published in the Pennsylv^{a} Chronicle, and afterwards Hall published it in his Gazette. It gives great pleasure.

Gov. Hutchinson has published a volume of his History, which, I suppose, you will be able to get in London. I have just received one from N. Y. but have not read it.

I am, Hon^{d} Sir

Your ever dutiful son

WM. FRANKLIN.

BURLINGTON, May, 11, 1769.

HON^{D} FATHER,

A few days after I was favoured with your letter of the 20th of March by Capt. Creighton, the packet which left England the 7th of March is since arrived, but I had no letter by her from any one. I suppose (though you do not mention it) that you have wrote to me before relative to the letters I sent you by the January Mail; perhaps by Sparks who is not yet arrived. I wait impatiently for the arrival of the April Packet and I do not think it proper to convene the Assembly till I have answers to some letters I have wrote to the Ministry.

Mr. Galloway has sent me (agreeably to your desire) copies of the clauses added to the last Mutiny Act. I am very glad that they have passed, as I am convinced our Assembly would not have receded from the former mode of providing necessaries for the troops in quarters; and consequently altercation and confusion must have ensued.

I have wrote Col. Croghan what you mention concerning his affair. I hope the application will be attended with success.

Capt. Trent met with some unexpected delays, but I suppose is by this time arrived in England. I hear that S^{r} W^{m} has a letter from Ld H. mentioning that his Maj^{y} entirely approves of all the transactions of the Treaty, so that I imagine Capt. Trent will meet with no difficulty in his application. Indeed it is necessary to our friend W's affairs that he should finish his business in England in a short time, for those with whom he has left the care of his affairs find a good deal of difficulty in keeping matters quiet with some of his creditors during his absence.

I have entered far into the spirit of farming and have lately made a

considerable addition to my farm on very reasonable terms. It is now altogether a very valuable and pleasant place. I must beg you not to omit sending me the *drain plough* I wrote to you for, invented and made by Wm Knowles at Newport in the Isle of Wight. I observe by his Advertisement that he is to be heard of at Mr. Bailey's, Register of the Society for the encouragement of Arts. I likewise want a *Rotheran or Patent Plough*, as it is called. There is a draft of one in Mills's Husbandry and in the Select Transactions of the Edinburgh Society, but I can't get our workmen here to make one by it. They understand the making of no other ploughs but what are in common use here. I was thinking to request to get Knowles to make me one of this kind also (as he advertises all sorts of ploughs on the best mechanical principles) but since I have learnt that he lives in the Isle of Wight I am at a loss to know how it or the Drain Plough can be sent without a great expense, and I believe none of our vessels in time of peace touch at Portsmouth and to send it to London (if by land) will make it come very dear. If however there are opportunities of sending them by water to London or some other seaport from whence vessels sail to Philad^a^ the expense may not perhaps be worth minding.

I have not yet seen Mr. Caiger, who was recommended to you by Mr. Small and Mr. More nor heard of his arrival in America. Should it be in my power to serve him in what he requests I shall readily do it.

Mr. Morgan our Secretary is in Canada. I had a very polite letter from him last week in which he mentions his intention of being here some time this month or the next. Mr. Reed, our Dep^y^ Sec^y^ has, I understand, let his house at Trenton and intends soon for England to marry De Berdt's daughter. He has not however mentioned his intention to me and perhaps will not think it necessary. He never comes here but at the time of the Courts, leaving his business of Secretary entirely to clerks, both here and at Amboy. Mr. Morgan intimates as if he had a design of changing his deputy, but it is a matter I don't choose to interfere in; all that I shall desire is that whoever he appoints may be obliged to reside here and may be properly qualified to execute the business.

Public affairs remain much the same this side of the water as when I wrote to you last. The members of the New York Assembly are differing greatly among themselves. Col. Schuyler and Mr. Walton went out to fight a duel but thought better of the matter when they got on the ground and settled their differences amicably. Col. Lewis Morris is expelled for not being a resident in the borough of West

Chester for which he was elected, though he has a considerable estate in the borough. Mr. Livingston their late speaker, is like to be expelled on the same account. By the Resolves of the House they allow non-residents have a right to elect but not to be elected. Parties run very high among them.

The Boston writers have attacked Govr Barnard on his letters and on his being created a Baronet. They worry him so much that I suppose he will not choose to stay much longer among them. There is a talk that a new Governor is shortly to be appointed. Many of the principal people there wish you to be the man and say that you would meet with no opposition from any party, but would soon be able to conciliate all differences.

Our Supreme Court is sitting and I am a good deal engaged and hurried.

Betsey joins me in duty, I am as ever
Hon^d Sir Your dutiful son
WM. FRANKLIN.

A LETTER from WILLIAM STRAHAN to "Mr. David Hall, Merchant, in Philadelphia"*—the original of which was presented by Col. Johnson.

London, January 11, 1766.

Dear Davie,

My last to you was dated Decr. 14, by Egdon, a Copy of which I sent also by the Packett. I have since had yours of Novr. 9, via Dublin, by Captain Bryson, and delivered the Inclosed Letters, as you desired, with my own Hand to Messrs. Whitefield and Romaine. I have yet received no answer from either of them, but when I do, I will certainly transmit them to you by the first opportunity.

Since I wrote last, the Parliament has met, but as they sat but a few days, and did not enter upon Business, I have little News to write you.—You see the King's Speech is very short. I was in the House of Commons when it was read there; and heard, with much Indignation, George Grenville, make a long, confused, violent, inflammatory Speech, highly censuring the Behaviour of the Colonies in regard to the Stamp Act, calling it downright Rebellion, and proposing to make use of very harsh Expressions towards them in their answer to the Speech; but this was over-ruled, as it would appear to be condemning

* Mr. Strahan was printer to the King, a personal friend of Dr. Franklin, whose talents, character and influence subsequently raised him to a seat in parliament. Mr. Hall was Dr. Franklin's partner for many years. Before coming to America he had been a journeyman of Strahan's.—Com.

them unheard. Above twenty members spoke ; and almost all of them seemed to be for supporting and adhering to their Legislative authority over the Colonies, and their undoubted Right to impose Taxes upon them. But how they will act when the whole affair, with all the Circumstances attending it, is laid before them, I cannot pretend to say. I hope they will consider it coolly, and with the utmost Impartiality; for nobody can at present foresee all the Consequences that may attend their final Determination in this truly important matter.—Various Schemes are said to be laid before the Ministry to compose this Difference; but I have not been able to learn any of them that seemed to deserve the least Credit, and therefore I will not repeat them. This only I will say, that I am quite certain the present Ministry wish to do you all possible Kindness, most of them having been strongly against the Act whilst it was under Deliberation last Year. I only wish that they may do what they do, frankly, cordially, and heartily, and that before they separate, not only this, but every possible Difference which hereafter, as Things are now circumstanced, might happen, will be removed, or prevented; and Such a Plan for an indissoluble union laid, as must give Pleasure to every Lover of his Country, and which indeed appears every Day, more and more, to be absolutely necessary in order to prevent the actual Separation of the various Branches of this most extensive Empire.

It hath not fallen in my Way, to be acquainted with the Agents for the other Colonies, and therefore I cannot pretend to say what part they act on this Occasion, or how industrious they are in the Service of their several Constituents. But the assiduity of our Friend Dr. Franklin is really astonishing. He is forever with one member of Parliament or another (most of whom by the bye seem to have been deplorably ignorant with regard to the Nature and Consequence of the Colonies) endeavouring to impress them; first, with the Importance of the present Dispute ; then to state the Case clearly and fully, striping it of every thing foreign to the main Point; and lastly, to answer objections arising either from a total Ignorance, a partial Knowledge, or a wrong Conception of the matter. To enforce this repeatedly, and with propriety, in the manner he has done for these two months, I assure you is no easy Task. By this means, however, when the Parl. re-assembles, many members will go into the House properly instructed, and be able to speak in the Debates with Precision and Propriety, which the Well-wishers of the Colonies have hitherto been unable to do.—This is the most necessary and essential Service he could perform on this Occasion; and so effectually hath he done this,

and I will venture to say, he hath thrown so much true Light upon the Subject, that if the Legislature doth not now give you ample Redress, it is not for want of the fullest and most distinct Information in respect to the real merits of the Case. All this while too, he hath been throwing out Hints in the Public Papers, and giving answers to such Letters as have appeared in them, that required or deserved an answer.—In this manner is he now employed, with very little Intermission, Night and Day.

We now. with Impatience, wait the Issue. How it will be taken up, or in what manner finally settled, cannot be yet so much as guessed at. By much the most satisfactory and most honourable for both Sides, as well as the most salutary, safe, and beneficial for the whole British Dominion, would be to unite us together by an incorporating Union, in the same manner as Holland was in 1707, and allow the Colonies to send Representatives to our Parliament. This would completely answer every good Purpose to both Sides, and cement us, by insensible Degrees, in so complete a manner, as would forever put it out of the Power of any foreign Potentate, or internal Cabal, to separate us. By this very means was Wales long ago, and Scotland more lately, so firmly united to the English Crown, to the amazing agrandisement of this Island, which but for this had long ago become a Province to France, or some other Continental Power.

Remember us all to your Fireside, with the best Wishes of the present Season. My Wife is better than could reasonably be expected, considering her infirm State of Health at best, after so severe a Loss. All the rest of us are well. I hope I shall have good News to write you in my next, at least that Things are in a good Train.—Mean time I am, with unalterable Esteem and Affection—

Dear Davie Most sincerely Yours
WILL: STRAHAN.

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED NOVEMBER 6TH, 1845.

From William Duane, Esq. Copies of three letters from Governor Franklin to his father, dated June 10th and October 23d, 1767, and May 11th, 1769; and of one letter to Dr. Franklin from a Committee of the House of Assembly on his appointment as Agent of the Province, dated December 7th, 1769.

From Colonel R. G. Johnson. MS. notes of proceedings of House of Commons January 19th, 1764, and of House of Lords January 23d, 1764, in reference to the case of John Wilkes, by an eye witness :— (probably William Strahan.)

Original letter from William Strahan to David Hall of Philadelphia, referring to the proceedings of the British Parliament in relation to the Colonies and to the conduct of Dr. Franklin as Agent, dated January 11th, 1766.

Original letter from Strahan to Hall, dated London, April 26th, and May 14th, 1768, referring principally to the appearance of John Wilkes before Lord Mansfield, April 20th, with comments upon the conduct of each.

From Major J. D. Graham, U. S. Top. Eng'rs. Paper from the Memoirs of American Academy on "The Latitude of Cambridge Observatory, Mass."

From Hon. Jacob W. Miller. Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1842, and to Oregon and North California in 1843–44, by Brevet Capt. J. C. Fremont.

From Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Providence Journal for October 20th, 1845, containing a Report of the proceedings of the Society, October 18th, 1845.

From Mr. S. Alofsen. Letter to the Hon. W. Gwin, M. C. concerning the steam ship Kamschatka, by George L. Schuyler.

Description of the Engines and Boilers of the steam ship Kamschatka, with plates.

A file of New York newspapers containing articles referring to the same vessel.

From Mr. Ezra Osborn. Nine old newspapers.

From Mr. Benjamin Longstreet. New Jersey Grants and Concessions, compiled by Aaron Leaming and Jacob Spicer.

From the Author. An original Map of the City of New Brunswick, with historical sketches by Rev. A. A. Marcellus.

From Lieut. C. S. Boggs, U. S. N. An answer to a Pamphlet entitled "A Letter to the Freemen and Freeholders of the City of New York &c." relative to the defection of the Six Nations, New York, 1752.

The Address of the People of Great Britain to the Inhabitants of America, London, 1775.

Collection of Manuscripts (about one hundred) formerly belonging to Governor Lewis Morris, of dates from 1730 to 1746.

Letter Book of Governor Morris, from January 1744 to March 1746.

Collection of Manuscripts (about one hundred) formerly belonging to Robert Hunter Morris, Governor of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice of New Jersey, &c. of dates from 1750 to 1756.

Collection of Miscellaneous Manuscripts referring to New Jersey, of various dates.

From Rev. Robert Davidson, D.D. Letter Book of Governor Lewis Morris, from May, 1739, to February, 1744.

From Rev. Ravaud Rodgers. Original Commissions of Rev. John Rodgers, D.D. as Chaplain of New York Convention 1777, and of Congress August 5, 1786.

Autograph Receipt of John Witherspoon for money on account of Princeton College.

MEMBERS ELECTED

NOVEMBER 5TH, 1845.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D., *Princeton.*
Prof. J. Addison Alexander, *Princeton.*
Prof. Stephen Alexander, *Princeton.*
Joseph Annin, *Princeton.*
Samuel G. Arnold, *Trenton.*
Isaac Andruss, sen., *Newark.*
Rev. Horatio N. Brinsmade, D.D., *Newark.*
Rev. James S. Cannon, D.D., *N. Brunswick.*
Wm. F. Clemsen, *Belvidere.*
Joel W. Condit, *Newark.*
William L. Dayton, *Trenton.*
Rev. Robt. Davidson, D.D., *N. Brunswick.*
Rev. R. I. Germain, *Burlington.*
J. G. Goble, M.D., *Newark.*
Oliver S. Halsted, *Newark.*
Joseph Henry, *Princeton.*
John F. Hageman, *Princeton.*
Robert E. Hornor, *Princeton.*
Rev. Jacob J. Janeway, D.D., *New Brunswick.*
Philip Kearny, *Newark.*
Archibald K. Kearny, *Newark.*
Theodore F. King, M.D., *Perth Amboy.*
Adam Lee, *Rahway.*
John P. B. Maxwell, *Belvidere.*
Isaac Mickle, *Camden.*
Jacob W. Miller, *Morristown.*
S. Smith Morris, *Newark.*
Prof. John D. Ogilby, D.D., *N. Brunswick.*
Charles S. Olden, *Princeton.*
Lewis Perrine, *Trenton.*
John Rutherfurd, *Newton.*
James T. Sherman, *Trenton.*
William M. Scudder, *Newark.*
E. M. Topping, *Princeton.*
Prof. Samuel A. Van Vranken, D.D., *New Brunswick.*
Ashbel Welsh, *Lambertville.*
Josiah S. Worth, *Princeton.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Hon. Jacob Burnet, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*
Aaron O. Dayton, *Washington City.*
Rev. Charles H. Halsey, *Sing Sing, N. Y.*
Rev. Samuel L. Southard, *New York.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Hon. John Quincy Adams, LL.D., *Quincy, Mass.*
Thomas F. Gordon, *Bridgewater, Bucks Co. Penn.*
Henry Howe, *New Haven, Conn.*
Hon. William P. Preble, LL.D., *Portland, Maine.*
Peter G. Stuyvesant, *New York.*

TRENTON, *January* 15*th*, 1846.

THE SOCIETY met, agreeably to the By-Laws, in the City Hall. The PRESIDENT, (the three VICE PRESIDENTS being also present) called the meeting to order at 1 o'clock, P.M. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved of as amended; after which the Corresponding Secretary, reported the correspondence of the Society since November. Letters were read from the Hon. Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati; Rev. Samuel L. Southard, Rev. Charles H. Halsey and Rev. O. M. Johnson of New York; Messrs. Peter G. Stuyvesant, Thomas F. Gordon and Henry Howe, in acknowledgment of their election as Corresponding or Honorary members.

The Secretary also stated that in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, he had opened a correspondence, through Robert Walsh, Esq'r. U. S. Consul at Paris, with the representatives of the Franklin family, presumed to be residing there, with the view of obtaining the papers of Wm. Franklin, Governor of the Province of New Jersey from 1763 to 1776; and read for the information of the Society a communication to the Consul on the subject.

The Treasurer reported the total amount of his receipts to have

been - - - - - - - - - - -	$269 00
And his expenditures - - - - - - -	57 06
Leaving on hand - - - - - - - -	$211 94

The Chairman of the Executive Committee presented the first Annual Report of that Committee.

Reference was made in the report to the loss the Society had sustained in the outset of its career, by the death of two of its most highly esteemed members—Professor A. B. Dod, and the Hon. J. P. B. Maxwell; the former of whom had been solicited by the Com-

mittee to deliver the Annual Address, "but while the letter of the Chairman of the Committee lay unopened on his desk, he was summoned away to mingle in other scenes."

The present condition and future prospects of the Society were represented as being very flattering: a considerable number of valuable historical works had been received as donations during the year, and the collection of manuscripts, originals and copies, already exceeded five hundred, and was very valuable. Among those whose liberality to the Society was the most marked, the Committee felt bound particularly to name Col. Robt. G. Johnson, of Salem, James G. King, Esq. of New York, the Hon. W. A. Duer, of Morristown, Lieut. C. S. Boggs, U. S. N. and Dr. Davidson, of New Brunswick, and acknowledged their obligations to the Editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser for valuable favors rendered in connection with the printing of the Society.

In the course of the report, the attention of members was called "to the importance of collecting facts relating to distinguished citizens of New Jersey, and also those relating to particular periods or events in our history. Such investigations will be of immense value to the future historian. Let each member in his particular location collect all the information within his reach in reference to some of the queries put forth by the Society; reduce them to writing and lay them before the Society and thus in the best possible manner illustrate our history. It is the purpose of the Committee if practicable to have at least one such paper read before the Society at each of its meetings."

Rev. Mr. McLean, from the Committee appointed to procure an Act of Incorporation for the Society, reported that a bill had been prepared, which would be immediately submitted to the Legislature.

Mr. Stacy G. Potts, from the Committee appointed to memorialize the Legislature in relation to the Colonial Documents, reported that a memorial had been presented and was now in charge of a special Committee of the House of Assembly.

Reports from Standing Committees being in order,

Hon. Wm. A. Duer, from the Committee on Publications, reported that the first volume of the Society's Collections, comprising Mr. Whitehead's History of East Jersey, had nearly passed the press, and would be ready for the subscribers therefor in about ten days. A copy of the work in sheets, so far as printed, was presented for the inspection of the members.

Mr. Whitehead, from the Committee on Statistics, reported ver-

bally that some progress had been made in collecting the Criminal Statistics of the State, and it was thought by the next meeting considerable interesting information would be in the possession of the Committee.

The report recently made to the Legislature by the Keeper of the State Prison, and alluded to in the Governor's message as exceedingly valuable, was prepared at the suggestion of the Committee and forms furnished therefor.

Rev. Dr. Murray, from the Committee on Nominations, reported favorably on a large number of names submitted to them at the last meeting, which were subsequently balloted for and unanimously elected Resident, Corresponding or Honorary members.

Various nominations for membership were then made and referred to the same Committee.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Murray, it was resolved, that Messrs. S. G. Potts, D. V. McLean, and Wm. B. Kinney be a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

And on their report the officers of the past year were re-elected unanimously.

Mr. S. G. Potts offered a resolution authorizing an application to the Legislature for the use of a suitable room in the public buildings at Trenton for the Library of the Society, which, the hour for the delivery of the address having arrived, was on motion of Mr. J. J. Chetwood laid temporarily on the table.

The Annual Address was then delivered by the Rt. Rev. George W. Doane: its subject being the "Goodly heritage of Jerseymen."*

On motion of Rev. Dr. Miller,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to Bishop Doane for the excellent and eloquent address which he has just delivered, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Mr. Potts then called up his resolution, and Judge Duer moved that it be postponed until the next annual meeting, which motion, after debate, was lost.

Dr. Murray moved to amend the resolution by authorizing enquiries to be made in other quarters as to what accommodations could be procured, but the amendment, on a division, was lost. The question then recurring on the original resolution,

* Bishop Doane's Address having been printed in a pamphlet form and generally distributed it was thought unnecessary to reproduce it here. A copy will be sent to any subscriber who may not have one, on application "post paid" to the Corresponding Secretary, so long as any copies remain on hand for distribution.

Mr. W. A. Whitehead, on the ground that the wording of the resolution might compromit the Society as to the ultimate location of the library, moved to amend it by adding "should the Society eventually conclude to locate at Trenton"—which was adopted, and the Resolution was then passed as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to make application to the Legislature now in session for the use of a suitable room in the public buildings of the city of Trenton for the accommodation of the library of the Society, should the Society eventually conclude to locate in Trenton.

Messrs. S. G. Potts, H. W. Green, and T. J. Stryker were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Rev. D. V. McLean, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to examine the minutes with the view of supplying any deficiencies that may exist in the records, referring to the first meeting called in Trenton for the formation of the Society.

Himself and the two Secretaries were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Whitehead,

Resolved, That the copies of the Society's Collections reserved for distribution be disposed of as follows—to the State Library, Library of Congress, Library of Princeton College, Library of Rutgers College, and Library of Harvard College, each one copy; and to each Historical, Antiquarian, or Literary Society which has exchanged or shall exchange its publications with the Society one copy. The remaining copies to be kept for the future action of the Society.

Mr. Charles King remarked, in substance, that he wished to bring before the Society a subject for historical inquiry with which considerable interest was associated. The Society had, by a delegation, taken part in November last in the services at Elizabethtown, on the erection of a monument to the memory of the Rev. James Caldwell, than whom no one could be more worthy of the distinction as a man, and a patriot; but there were circumstances connected with the death of that eminent person which the erection of a monument had caused to be revived, respecting which there was not that certainty which it was desirable there should be; and he would therefore present a resolution for the consideration of the Society calculated to subserve that end—

Resolved, That a Committee of three of the Historical Society be authorised to inquire into and report the facts and circumstances connected with the death of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell in November 1781.

The motion having been seconded by Professor McLean, Dr. Murray expressed his pleasure at the manner in which this matter had been brought to the notice of the Society. That any one at all acquainted with the subject must already be aware that at least a dozen different accounts of the cause and circumstances of Mr. Caldwell's death might be gathered in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, and he hoped that the Committee, should one be appointed, would discard all prejudices and friendships and give the Society the precise truth as near as could be obtained; for truth, and truth alone if possible, should a Historical Society perpetuate.

The resolution was then adopted, and Messrs. C. King, Murray and Magie were appointed the Committee.

Some disposition having been evinced to determine the location of the library at the present meeting, on motion of Mr. Whitehead, it was

Resolved, That the question of the permanent location of the Library be left unacted upon until the *next annual meeting*, when it shall be taken up as the special business of the meeting.

The Society then adjourned to meet at Burlington on the first Thursday of May.

The Officers of the Society for the present year are:

Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., *President.*
Robert G. Johnson, Esq., }
Hon. Peter D. Vroom, } *Vice Presidents.*
Hon. James Parker, }
William A. Whitehead, (Newark,) *Corresponding Secretary.*
Joseph P. Bradley, (do.) *Recording Secretary.*
Thomas J. Stryker, (Trenton,) *Treasurer.*
Thomas Gordon, *Librarian.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. Daniel V. McLean, *Freehold.*
Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D., *Elizabethtown.*
William B. Kinney, }
Archer Gifford, } *Newark.*
Rev. Eli F. Cooley, *Trenton.*
Richard S. Field, *Princeton.*
A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, LL.D., *New Brunswick.*
Rt. Rev. Geo. W. Doane, D.D., LL.D., *Burlington.*
Elias B. D. Ogden, *Paterson.*

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, January 15, 1846.

FROM THE HON. JACOB BURNET.

CINCINNATI, *Dec.* 4, 1845.

DEAR SIR,

I have received your communication, of the 8th Nov'r, notifying me that I have been duly elected a corresponding member of the New Jersey Historical Society: accompanied by a copy of their Constitution and By-laws.

For this compliment, I desire to tender my most respectful thanks, to the institution.

Altho' fifty years, wanting a few months, have gone by, since I left the place of my nativity, to settle in the north western territory, then an uncultivated wilderness; yet have I not for one moment, during that interval, forgot, that New Jersey is the place of my birth—that all my early affections and attachments were formed and located there, and that wherever my lot has been, or may hereafter be cast, I am still and ever shall be a true hearted Jerseyman.

As such I claim to be a participator in the high character, belonging to that loyal and patriotic state.

It will afford me pleasure, to aid in advancing the laudable objects of the Society, as far as may be in my power.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
J. BURNET.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

FROM THE REV. CHARLES H. HALSEY.

SING SING, N. Y., *Nov.* 12, 1845.

DEAR SIR,

I acknowledge the receipt of your's of the 8th inst. informing me of my election, as a corresponding member, of the New Jersey Historical Society.

I have long desired, that an Association of this character should exist in my native State; and the favourable auspices under which

your Society has been organized, are a source of sincere congratulation.

May it realize the bright anticipations, and encouraging prospects of usefulness, which are already presented.

While I express my gratification at the honour conferred upon me; I desire also to convey, the assurance of my hearty co-operation, in advancing by every means in my power, the interests and objects of your Society. I am, dear sir,

Respectfully yours, &c.,

CHAS. H. HALSEY.

W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Soc., Newark, N. J.

FROM THE REV. SAM'L L. SOUTHARD.

New York, *Nov.* 13, 1846.

Sir,—I have duly received your official notice of my election as a corresponding member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and also a copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the Society.

I am, at heart, as much *a Jerseyman* as ever—and my change of residence has not destroyed the love which I have ever felt for my own, above all other States—and I trust that I shall ever take the deepest interest in whatever may in any way concern her history, or her honor, or the happiness of her people. I need scarcely add, that I will do all in my power to promote the objects of the Historical Society. And I desire to assure you, and the Society, that I am truly sensible of the honor which has been done me by the election.

I am,

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM'L L. SOUTHARD.

W. A. Whitehead, Esq.

TO ROBERT WALSH, ESQ.,
Consul of the United States, Paris, France.

Newark, New Jersey, *Nov.* 21, 1845.

Sir,

The Historical Society of New Jersey, at a recent meeting adopted a resolution, of which a copy is enclosed, directing me as

their Corresponding Secretary to open a correspondence with the representatives of the Franklin family in Paris, in the hope of obtaining the papers of Wm. Franklin, Esq., Governor of the Province of New Jersey from 1763 to 1776: the possession of which it is presumed they have.

Possessing no clue that would guide me safely in addressing any individual in Paris, directly interested in the matter, I have ventured to trespass upon your time and politeness so far as to present to you the information received by the Society, and their views and wishes respecting the papers alluded to; assured, from the interest known to be taken by you in every subject calculated to illustrate the history of our country, that the Society may confidently rely upon your services, so far as they can with convenience and propriety be rendered, in instituting the necessary enquiries.

On the death of Governor Franklin which occurred in England in November, 1813, his son William Temple Franklin obtained possession, it is thought, of all his papers and transferred them to Paris where he then resided. These papers, as well as many which had belonged to his grandfather Dr. Franklin, are said to have been in charge of the widow of Mr. Wm. T. Franklin as late as 1828:—she being still a resident of Paris. Whether that lady yet survives or not is unknown to any member of the Society, and it is to be regretted that the inquiries now contemplated were not commenced while yet Mr. Warden, our former Consul, was living to furnish some of the requisite information, for through him, it is understood, knowledge of Mrs. Franklin's family might have been obtained. The Society would be pleased if, through you, the persons having the papers could be discovered and their request, to have their library made the depository of them, respectfully presented.

The time appears to have arrived when the characters and opinions of those who from education, early prejudices, or official station, became identified with the Royal cause in the struggle which secured the independence of the United States, may be safely confided to the keeping of the American people. Every allowance which the peculiar circumstances of their position call for is made with just discrimination; and in several of the States, when a reference is made to many whose ties to their sovereign were too strong to be severed by the considerations which swayed the mass of their countrymen, it is as much to record services rendered for the welfare of the community

which are held in grateful remembrance, as to state peculiarities of opinion.

The people of New Jersey look back to the administration of Governor Franklin with respect, regarding it, truly, as having been of more permanent benefit to the province than the administration of any one of the royal governors who preceded him. A residence of many years had made him aware of the wants of the people and the resources of the province, and excited a commendable desire for its prosperity; and however much we may lament that he should have so identified himself with those whose exertions tended to the sacrifice of the liberties of the country, we can in some measure estimate the difficulties which surrounded him and accord to him sincerity of opinion and disinterestedness of purpose.

There may be yet a few among us (and there have been many such) from whose memories the characteristics which rendered the Governor's dwelling the seat of hospitable enjoyment have not yet faded; and on whom the amiability and virtues of her whose remains moulder in a neighboring city made a lasting impression: enabling them to confirm the statements of the monumental record that, the wife of William Franklin 'united with refined sense and personal elegance, sincerity and sensibility, politeness and affability, godliness and charity.'*

These remarks are made with the view of placing before such representatives of the family as may be found, the true grounds upon which the Historical Society of New Jersey base their application.

The Society would esteem it a privilege to be entrusted with the charge of all Governor Franklin's papers of whatever character, but they particularly aim at the procurement of those connected with the administration of the public affairs of New Jersey. It is thought, from imperfections in some of the public records and from the peculiar circumstances under which the government of Governor Franklin terminated, that many official documents and business papers essentially necessary to the due understanding of the events of that period were retained by him and transported to England when he bade a final farewell to America. It is hoped that the possessors of the papers may recognise the claims that history has to all such as may in any manner throw light upon the past or serve as guides for the future, and place them in what is certainly the most proper depository for them.

[*Mrs. Franklin was buried beneath the chancel of St. Paul's Church, New York, and a tablet to her memory is inserted in the wall.]

I send you herewith a copy of the "Constitution and By-laws of the Society"—and trusting that the liberty I have taken in its behalf will be overlooked by you, I remain

Sir, with much respect,

Your ob't serv't,

W. A. WHITEHEAD,

Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Soc.

ROBERT WALSH, Esq., Consul, &c. &c.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM

LORD CORNBURY TO THE INHABITANTS OF BERGEN;

the original of which was presented by Mr. SAMUEL CASSEDY:

"NEW YORK, May the 16th
1706

"GENTLEMEN

"Having had intelligence lately from the West Indies that a french Squadron of Men of Warr with Land forces on board them, intend to attack this place, I am taking the best methods I can to put the place into a posture of defence, for which purpose I shall want a considerable number of Stockades, and being informed that there are great number of trees growing upon bergen point fit for that purpose, I send this therefore to desire that you will allow some persons who shall be sent from hence to cut the Stockades we want, and likewise that some of your people may help with their Carts to bring them to the water side, for which they shall be paid.

I, am

Gentlemen

Your assured friend

CORNBURY—"

Address—"To the Inhabitants of the Town of Bergen in the Eastern Division of New Jersey"—

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 15TH, 1846.

From Mr. Henry Howe of Connecticut. An original letter of James Rumsey, (the first person in this country who succeeded in propelling a boat by steam,) dated Shenandoah Falls, Sept. 20th, 1781.

An Autograph of Patrick Henry.

Virginia, its History and Antiquities, by Henry Howe. 1 vol. 8vo.

From Mr. David A. Hayes. Four volumes of French Newspapers, published in New York and Paris, 1797—1798.

From Mr. H. D. Maxwell of Easton. Original Affidavit before Council of Safety of Morristown, August 19th, 1778, respecting the movements of the Indians on the frontier.

From the United States. Map of New York Bay and Harbor, by U. S. Coast Survey—(concluding sheets.)

From the Society. Collections of the N. Y. Hist. Society, 5 vols. 8vo.

From Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer. Original M.S. Journal of Gen'l Ebenezer Elmer during the Revolution, from January, 1776, to March, 1777, (with the troops in the State of New York,) and from June to August, 1779, (with General Sullevan's expedition,) together with extracts from "Orderly Books" of different commanders, from April to December, 1776, and four miscellaneous MS. books.

From Hon. George Sykes. Part of Map of New York Bay and Harbor, by U. S. Coast Survey.

From Mr. William Wilson. Plutarch's Lives—London, 1603.

Present state of England, by Chamberlayne—London, 1707.

Harris's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences—London, 1708.

Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery.

Census of the United States, 1840. 4 vols.

From the Librarian. Rogers's Geological Survey of New Jersey. 1 vol. 8vo.

Transactions of the Amer. Phil. Society. Vol. VI, 1809.

Collections of N. York Hist. Soc. Vols. I. and III.

From Mr. Samuel Cassedy. Original letter from Lord Cornbury to the Inhabitants of Bergen, May 16th, 1706, requesting poles for Stockades.

Presentation of an Antique Medal of the Saviour, dug up in a garden in the Holy Land, with translations of the inscriptions.

From Rev. R. K. Rodgers. The New Brunswick Guardian for February 27th, 1793.

MEMBERS ELECTED

JANUARY 15TH, 1846.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Stephen B. Brittin, *Elizabethtown.*
Charles S. Boggs, U. S. N., *N. Brunswick.*
James B. Burnet, *Elizabethtown.*
John J. Bryant, *Elizabethtown.*

Prof. Wm. H. Crosby, *New Brunswick.*
Nathan W. Cole, M.D., *Burlington.*
Abraham Coles, M.D., *Newark.*
Roswell L. Colt, *Paterson.*

Wm. C. De Hart, U. S. A., *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. David D. Demarest, *N. Brunswick.*
Mahlon Dickerson, *Suckasunna.*

Jacob D. Edwards, *Elizabethtown.*
Francis A. Ewing, M.D., *Trenton.*
Julius A. Fay, *Elizabethtown.*

Richard T. Haines, *Elizabethtown.*
Corns. L. Hardenbergh, *New Brunswick.*
Rev. Luther Halsey, D.D., *Perth Amboy.*
Oliver S. Halsted, jr. *Newark.*
John Hopper, *Paterson.*
Rev. Sam'l. B. How, D.D., *New Brunswick.*

Rev. Abraham Messler, D.D., *Somerville.*
Rev. Richard C. Moore, *Elizabethtown.*

James S. Nevius, *New Brunswick.*
A. Schuyler Neilson, *New Brunswick.*

Wm. S. Pennington, *Newark.*
Aaron S. Pennington, *Paterson.*

A. Richardson, *Freehold.*
William Ross, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Ravaud K. Rodgers, *Bound Brook.*
John Rodgers, *Burlington.*

Ferdinand S. Schenck, M.D., *Six Mile Run.*
Franklin Smith, *New Brunswick.*
Fitz R. Smith, M.D., *New Brunswick.*
Francis J. Spooner, *New Brunswick.*
Major Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

John Travers, *Paterson.*
Thomas Talmage, *Somerville.*
John Terhune, *New Brunswick.*
Rev. Wm. J. Thompson, *New Brunswick.*

Edward S. Vail, *New Brunswick.*
Reuben Van Pelt, *Elizabethtown.*
John Van Dyke, *New Brunswick.*
George A. Vroom, *New Brunswick.*

Garret D. Wall, *Burlington.*
Elias Winans, *Elizabethtown.*
Benjamin Williamson, *Elizabethtown.*
Isaac H. Williamson, *Elizabethtown.*
Ira C. Whitehead, *Morristown.*
Wm. M. Whitehead, M.D., *Elizabethtown.*
Moses M. Woodruff, M.D., *Elizabethtown.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Hon. John McP. Berrien, *Savannah, Geo.*
Rev. Stephen Dodd, D.D., *East Haven, Con.*
Prof. James Hamilton, *Nashville, Tenn.*
Prest. Philip Lindsley, D.D. *Nashville, Tenn.*
Nicholas Longworth, Esq. *Cincinnati, Ohio.*
Hon. John McLean, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*
Rt. Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, *Gambia, Ohio.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., *New York.*
George Folsom, Esq., *New York.*
Peter Force, Esq.. *Washington City.*
Rev. Thos. Hartwell Horne, *London, Eng.*
William H. Prescott, Esq., *Boston.*

BURLINGTON, *May* 7, 1846.

THE SOCIETY met at 1 o'clock pursuant to adjournment, in the Lyceum Room. The PRESIDENT took the Chair; Vice Presidents JOHNSON and PARKER being also present. The Corresponding Secretary reported that since the last meeting communications had been exchanged with the Historical societies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky and Georgia, the American Antiquarian Society and with various members; and read communications, or extracts, received from HON. J. McP. BERRIEN, of Georgia, RT. REV. C. P. McILVAINE, of Ohio, REV. STEPHEN DODD, of Connecticut, WM. H. PRESCOTT, Esq., of Boston, REV. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, of London, REV. DR. DEWITT and GEO. FOLSOM, Eqs., of New York, HON. JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, PRESIDENT LINDSLEY and PROFESSOR HAMILTON, of Nashville University, DR. ABRAHAM CLARK, of Kinderhook, GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, DR. MAURICE BEESLEY, of Cape May, and others, in acknowledgment of their election as resident, corresponding or honorary members;—several of the letters conveying interesting historical details and reminiscences. Communications from different societies were also laid by him before the Society—one, from the New York Historical Society referring to a projected limitation of the edition of scientific works based upon the results of the Exploring Expedition to one hundred copies of each work, had been responded to by a memorial to Congress, in conjunction with other societies, for an increase of the number.

The Secretary stated that no answer had as yet been received to the communication sent to our Consul in Paris in relation to the Franklin papers.

The receipt of gratuities to the funds of the Society were acknowledged from President Lindsley, Rev. Mr. Dodd and Dr. Clark; and various donations were announced.

From Mr. THOMAS GORDON was received an interesting original letter from Wm. Dockwra, in behalf of the Proprietaries, to Gen.

Andrew Hamilton, dated April 1st, 1693—one of the many important despatches of the period so necessary to a proper understanding of our history, of which very few are preserved.

Col. R. G. Johnson presented in person a "Manuscript copy of the Journal of Abel Thomas a Quaker preacher while travelling through the Southern States in 1781—with some correspondence of his with Gen. Green,"—and also a copy in manuscript of "a brief account of the Swedish Missions in Racoon and Penns Neck, by Rev. Dr. Nicholas Collin—copied from their Church Records." These were referred to the Committee on Publications.

A letter from the Hon. Wm. A. Duer, tendering to the Society for publication his "Life of Lord Sterling" was referred to the same Committee.

Rev. D. V. McLean, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that an act of Incorporation had been secured since the last meeting.

Rev. Dr. Murray, from the Committee on Publications, reported in substance that the edition of the first volume of the Society's Collections ("*East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments, by* Wm. A. Whitehead,") was nearly all disposed of, and that the Treasury had been refunded the entire amount advanced for its publication.—He also stated that through the liberality of Bishop Doane the Society had been relieved from all charge for the printing of the annual Address, and at his request a copy had been furnished gratuitously to each member—leaving the Society in possession of a number for sale and distribution to the Societies with which publications were exchanged. The following resolutions were reported from the Committee and adopted:

Resolved, That it is expedient a quarterly publication of the proceedings of the Society should be made under the direction of the Committee on Publications, comprising such letters and papers read before the Society, or extracts from them, as may be deemed of permanent interest—acknowledgments of donations received, &c.

Resolved, That the said publication be commenced forthwith with the proceedings and papers of the last year—and that it be furnished to subscribers at $1, or non-subscribers at 37½ cents per number.

On motion of Rev. R. K. Rodgers—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Bishop Doane for his liberality in defraying the expense of publishing the annual address of the Society.

Mr. Whitehead, from the Committee on Statistics, reported

verbally that very little progress had been made in collecting the Criminal Statistics of the State through want of co-operation on the part of gentlemen in different parts of the State. The report of the Keeper of the State Prison prepared at the request of the Committee had been printed by the Legislature, and through the courtesy of Daniel Dodd, Jr., Esq., a sufficient number of copies had been secured for the Society for distribution to its correspondents.

No report having been presented from the Committee on Monumental Inscriptions in Newark, the Secretary drew the attention of the members to the resolution constituting the committee—which requested that those residing in other of the old towns in the State should act as committees for the same purpose, and stated—to show that the subject was attracting the notice of other Societies, as important—that a committee had recently been raised by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to collect the inscriptions in Philadelphia and surrounding country as "such an undertaking properly performed, would be valuable, since historical doubts might thereby be cleared up."

The Rev. Mr. McLean, from the Committee appointed at the last meeting to examine the minutes in reference to any alterations or amendments respecting the details of the Society's organization, reported that they did not recommend any alteration of the minutes, but suggested a reference to the Committee on Publications of the propriety of having some further details recorded respecting the origin of the Society :—and the subject was referred accordingly.

Mr. T. J. Stryker, from the Committee on the application to the Legislature for Rooms in the State House, reported that the occupancy of rooms had been conceded, should the Society conclude to locate its library at Trenton.

Mr. Whitehead, from the Committee on the Memorial respecting Colonial Documents reported that the measure suggested had been brought favorably to the notice of the Legislature in a report from the proper committee of the Assembly, but requiring a vote of two-thirds, it had failed to pass—the vote being 29 to 17. He moved that the Committee be continued in charge of the subject until the next session of the Legislature ; which was agreed to.

Rev. Dr. Murray, from the Committee on Nominations, reported favorably on a large number of names referred to them ; and upon being ballotted for, the gentlemen were generally elected. Other nominations were then made.

On motion of Mr. Whitehead,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to select a design

for a Seal, to be used by the Society, and that they submit the same for approval at the next meeting.

The President appointed Bishop Doane and Messrs. Field and Whitehead the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wm. B. Kinney,

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of five members be appointed, whose duty it shall be to procure from time to time, as favorable opportunities may offer, either by purchase or exchange, such rare books, pamphlets, or other publications referring to the history of the State, as cannot be otherwise obtained; and that the Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the drafts of the Chairman of said Committee, countersigned by the President or one of the Vice Presidents of the Society for the sums that may be required, not exceeding fifty dollars, during the time that may intervene between two regular meetings of the Society.

Resolved further, That the said Committee make a report at each regular meeting of their action under the above resolution.

The President directed the Committee to consist of Messrs. Kinney, J. J. Chetwood, McLean, Doane, and Mickle.

An interesting paper was then read by the Rev. A. A. Marcellus, on "The Discovery and early Settlement of Monmouth County."

The thanks of the Society were, on motion, directed to be tendered to Mr. M., with the request that a copy of his paper be furnished for the archives of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Murray presented a resolution that the next meeting of the Society be held at Elizabethtown, which on motion of Col. Johnson and after some observations by Dr. Griscom, Bishop Doane and others, was amended by the substitution of Salem, and adopted as follows—

Resolved, That the next meeting of the Society be held at Salem, on the first Thursday in September and that the members residing there be a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

During the sitting of the Society Mr. Jno. Rodgers of Burlington placed on the table for the inspection of the members, the original deed from James, Duke of York, for West Jersey, August 6th, 1680, in good preservation excepting the seal. It would seem that copies were given to each grantee, as an original deed of the same character

is in the Rutherfurd collection. "The Concessions and Agreements of the proprietors, freeholders, and inhabitants of West Jersey," bearing date March 3d, 1675—6, beautifully engrossed on a parchment book, was also presented for examination. The worthy men whose names were appended showed their wisdom in recording the document in such a durable shape, as it is in a much better state of preservation than the concessions of Berkeley to Carteret to the East Jersey settlers, which are engrossed on a simple roll of parchment.

These interesting documents (printed in Leaming and Spicer's Collections, pp. 382—419) belong to the office of the Surveyor General of the West Jersey Board of Proprietors.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, May 7th, 1846.

FROM REV. O. M. JOHNSON.

DENTON, *Orange Co., N. Y., January* 12*th*, 1846.

SIR,

Your note, informing me of my election as a corresponding member of the New Jersey Historical Society, came to hand in due season, accompanied by a copy of the Constitution and the By-laws. I did not immediately reply, thinking at the time I might have it in my power to meet with the Society in New Brunswick, or to make an acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon me in some other form. More recently I have been hindered by causes which I will not stop to mention, farther than to say that the last is sickness, from which I am slowly recovering, so that I hold my stylus with a feeble and reluctant hand. But I have felt so much anxiety not to let this opportunity wholly pass away, without expressing my gratification and delight at the successful organization and progress of the Society, that I seize the opportunity, though at the expense of some pain, to send you a brief expression of my feelings.

It gave me much pleasure last winter to observe that measures were in progress for the organization of such a Society as the history of New Jersey needed and deserved. As a native of the State, what concerns her interest and honor concerns me. I have wandered some in my time, have lived in other States, and seen other climes, but "my heart untravelled still returns" to her as my birth place and my home. My ancestors were among her early settlers, and her past

history is therefore in some sense my own. I accept therefore with pleasure, and trust I shall respond hereafter with some degree of interest and zeal to the invitation to co-operate with the Society in its work. I have some manuscripts in my possession, pertaining to the ecclesiastical history, not indeed of N. J., but of this region, yet I think in some degree illustrative of the former also, for several of the pastors of churches in this region have been natives of N. J. These documents I have proposed to myself to copy as soon as I may be able, and offer to the Society, if they would be likely to prove of any interest or value.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Please to regard me as a subscriber for the History of East New Jersey.

I am, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

O. M. JOHNSON.

Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq.

FROM REV. STEPHEN DODD.

East Haven, *Feb.* 3*d*, 1846.

Dear Sir,

Your communication of the 17th ult., with a certificate of my election to be a "Corresponding Member of the New Jersey Historical Society" with a copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the same, were duly received. For this honorable notice, I desire to return my unfeigned thanks, and shall regard it as a special invitation to contribute my assistance to promote the objects of the Society.

Feeling a strong attachment to that *State* in which I was born, and spent the youthful period of my life, I was glad when I heard of the formation of a Historical Society, for I had long supposed that there were valuable materials for interesting history, if they could be collected—and now I think this object will be gained by the associated enterprize of the citizens of New Jersey in this "*Historical Society.*" It has my best wishes for all desirable success. I must have all that it may feel able to collect and to publish. * * * *
Being conversant with the records of some of the ancient towns in this vicinity, from which our ancestors proceeded, who colonized Newark, I may be able to collect some matters that may be worthy of

preservation. To this department I will attend as soon as practicable. In the mean while, I hope the members will harmoniously co-operate in promoting the great and useful object of the Society, in collecting and publishing all the matters that may be useful to posterity.

I subscribe myself, your friend and fellow-citizen,

STEPHEN DODD.

W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c.

P. S.—For the funds of the Historical Society I enclose —— as a token of my good wishes. S. Dodd.

FROM REV. PHILIP LINDSLEY, D.D.,

President of Nashville University.

Nashville, *Tenn.*, *Feb.* 17*th*, 1846.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 17th ultimo, informing me that the New Jersey Historical Society had done me the honor to elect me a corresponding member of their body, was duly received. For this distinguished mark of their regard, I beg to tender them my very grateful acknowledgments. As a Jerseyman, I feel a deep interest in the successful prosecution of their labors—the value of which I can appreciate in advance. I have had abundant reason to deplore the defective, and oftentimes erroneous, character of the statements which, in various forms, make up, or rather serve as an apology for, the history of my native State. How little is known about the revolutionary sufferings and sacrifices of the good old whigs, men and women, of New Jersey? I heard more on this subject, when a child, from my parents and grand-parents, and far more impressively told, than I have since met with in all the books which have hitherto been published. Her colonial history is still almost a blank. And of this too, when fairly written, her sons may well be proud.

I rejoice that you have, at length, taken this matter seriously in hand. I trust that no pains or expense will deter you from doing ample justice to the theme.

I have seen much of the United States; and were I privileged to live a thousand years, wherever I pleased, I would select New Jersey as my *home*. With her soil, mingle the ashes of all my ancestors since the year 1680.

I suppose, of course, that nothing is expected from me in the way of historical contributions. I enclose a trifle (fifty dollars) as a small token of gratitude, respect, and good-will. Please consider me a *paying* subscriber for all your publications.

I will thank you for two words in reply—acknowledging the receipt of this, &c.—

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

PHILIP LINDSLEY.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

FROM REV. PHILIP LINDSLEY, D.D.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE, *Feb.* 23*d*, 1846.

DEAR SIR,

I wrote you, on the 17th instant, a letter of thanks, and enclosed a U. S. Treasury note of fifty dollars for the New Jersey Historical Society. On the following day, I received a copy of Bishop Doane's excellent Address—for which I am greatly indebted to your kindness. It breathes the genuine Jersey spirit. It revived a thousand fond recollections and associations; and made me sigh again for my beloved father land. This one noble speech in behalf of New Jersey has already afforded me more satisfaction than twice fifty dollars could yield. Would that my countrymen could be prevailed on to comprehend their true interests, and to appreciate the unrivalled advantages of their position!

"O fortunati, nimium, sua si bona norint."

New Jersey is, or ought to be, the Eden of America.

* * * * * * * * * *

With sentiments of great consideration and respect,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most ob't serv't,

PHILIP LINDSLEY.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

FROM ABRAHAM CLARK, M.D.

KINDERHOOK, *March 4th*, 1846.

SIR,

I have duly received your several communications, which ought to have been sooner acknowledged; but the fact is I have been waiting for a temporary rally of the waning faculties of an octogenarian, which scarcely afford me the power to write, even with a pencil. I have little to return to the members of the N. J. Historical Society but my thanks for their kind remembrance and the honor of appointment. Few Jerseymen have had the subject of this Society nearer their hearts than I have.

The early history of the old borough of Elizabethtown has always been viewed by me as peculiar—the settlement in its infancy having been made by persons of cultivated minds and of substantial property. A considerable portion of them were old Cavaliers, adherents to the Stewart dynasty—not cordial to the Hanoverian succession even to the commencement of our revolution.—A larger part were Presbyterians and some Puritans from the east end of Long Island—some Huguenots, &c. Many English customs were continued, such as sports at Whitsuntide holidays by riding at the ring, almost to my day, and fox hunting kept up with spirit until the present century.

Retrospection upon a favorite subject, aided by traditions from the oldest, and at all times my choicest companions, carries me back to the early settlement of my own neighborhood—this was two and a half miles west of Elizabethtown on the farm of my ancestors, never owned by others. My grand father, Thomas Clark, was an Alderman, Judge, and, I believe, keeper of the King's arms, as many muskets, and cartouche boxes with the letters G. R. on their covers, remained in the house until used by our patriots. He left but one son—Abraham, well known as a signer of "the Declaration."

On our western boundary was my great uncle, Abraham Clark, whose highest ambition was gratified in being a cavalry officer in the militia, called then 'Capt. of the Troop.' He left but one son who died a bachelor. On our east was the farm of Capt. Hampton, an Episcopalian, a member of the Colonial Assembly, who lived in the handsome style of a *gentleman* of the *old school*. He left no son; was grand-father of Jonathan Hampton Lawrence who died in New

York last year aged 86 years. With these three neighbors I had a *quasi* acquaintance, as they were subjects of family talk among my seniors. On our north was an ancient farmer, Lewis Mulford, one of the few Puritan families. His son (not his eldest) died last year aged 91 years. An ancient fortress of masonry stood on the left bank of the Elizabethtown creek about 400 yards below the stone bridge—it had been strongly built, but was dilapidated about sixty years ago.—It is pleasing to reflect that no account of war with, or murders by, the Indians exists—and I must add, as a little remarkable, that the ever present signal of modern pioneers, *the Log Cabin*, was unknown among our forbears.

My father's house, which may be still standing, was built one hundred years ago, on the model of *his* father's—this last in ruins seventy years since extends our view far back. My father had two brothers, Abraham, mentioned before; James, a highly respectable farmer in Union township—and a sister, Mrs. Day—these last two lived to a great age.

I have thus given a sketch of my neighborhood, *ante-bellum*, which, if not sufficiently antiquarian as to time, and suburban in location, may, I hope, encourage others better situated to trace back the doings of our old Burghers in their corporate capacity.

I have inadvertently passed by one of our boundaries; on the south was a noble farmer—Ephraim Terrill, another Capt. of troopers; an Episcopalian, a man of strong mind and social qualities. He was the grandfather of Edmund Thomas, an officer of the army—also of Dr. David S. Craig, of Rahway. It was owing to my familiarity with this old gentleman that I attribute my taste for antiquarian research and my love for the good old times. A knowledge of this passion I should have supposed confined to my own bosom, but that some twenty-five years ago I was elected an honorary member of the American Antiquarian Society, and since then received the like honour from the Royal Society of the North Sweden, Denmark and Norway, whose researches are directed to the ante-Columbian discovery of our country.

I herewith present, through you, to the N. J. Historical Society some of their archives, not likely to be obtained elsewhere. These, with my thanks for their kind remembrance of me, and the enclosed for the use of the Society please offer in my name.

With respect,

Your obedient serv't,

ABR'M. CLARK.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. I. 1846. No. 4.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, May 7th, 1846. *Continued.*

COPY OF A LETTER FROM
ROBERT TROUP TO "COLONEL HUGH HUGHES,
Fishkill, State of New York."

RARITAN, *Somerset County, N. Jersey,*
16th January, 1781.

DEAR FRIEND,

Some time last November I wrote to you, a letter requesting your friendly assistance in sending to Colonel Abeel at Morristown, some Law Books of mine, which Colonel Hay has in his custody. I need only now suggest to you the importance of those books in prosecuting my present plan: I am persuaded you will take pleasure in gratifying my request.

I find myself irresistibly impelled, by a perfect confidence in the intimacy subsisting between us, to recommend to your kindest attentions one of my female friends in distress. I mean Mrs. Provost, who has ever been justly esteemed, for her honor, virtue and accomplishments. I doubt whether you have the happiness of a personal acquaintance with her, though it is more than probable that you are not a

stranger to her character. During the whole course of this war, she has conducted herself in such a manner as proves her to possess an excellent understanding, as well as a strong attachment to our righteous cause.

My character of this lady is drawn, partly from my own knowledge of her, and partly from the information of the most respectable whigs in this state. Impressed with these sentiments, I am not ashamed to confess that I feel an anxiety for her welfare, which you will more easily conceive, than I can describe. It is true, she is the wife of an Enemy, what then? Must we abandon Human nature, in order to manifest our Patriotism? In our opposition to the Tyrant of Britain and his mercenary instruments, is it necessary that we should commence hostilities against innocent women and children? Genuine Whiggism which has humanity for its basis, blushes at such disgraceful ideas.

I know you too well to believe, that the part you have acted in this controversy is tinctured even in the smallest degree, with interested motives. A man of this cast of mind, will enjoy an exquisite pleasure, in softening the misfortunes of his fellow citizens, notwithstanding they may be his enemies in a political view. This pleasure will be heightened, when he can extend a helping hand to the fair sex, who have every possible claim to his services, especially those who wish him to obtain the favourite object of his pursuit. Without the least deviation from truth I can affirm, that Mrs. Provost is a sincere and cordial well wisher to the success of our arms, which will be an additional reason with you for shewing her all the civilities in your power. Whatever the tongues of malice may circulate to the contrary, you may rest satisfied, that the sole cause of her leaving this State, and going to Sharon, was the seizure of her estate, in consequence of an act of Assembly which some suppose, extended to her Husband, tho' a British subject. Not a single syllable has been lisped to her prejudice, by those who are most desirous of increasing the weight of her afflictions.

To any other person but you, I should deem it prudent to apologize, for thus advocating the cause of a British officer's wife; But an apology, to you, would be an insult to your feeelings. You cannot entertain a suspicion of my enthusiastic attachment to the public weal. When I desire, or do any thing to injure it, unless from an error in judgment, may I be despised by mankind as much as I shall be hated by myself; an anxious concern, to alleviate the distresses of an amiable and elegant Lady, with whom I have long been on the most

intimate friendly footing, gave birth to this letter. He deserves not to exist, who lives only for himself—Has always been my motto.

In my last letter, I advised Myles, to prosecute his studies in the Law. There will certainly be ——— opening for young fellows in New York after the close of the war. Pray chat with him, once more on this subject and assure him, of my inviolable affection for him.—Remember me to all my New York Friends, and Believe me with as much sincerity

As ever, Your Friend,

COL. HUGHES. ROB. TROUP.

FROM HON. PH. DICKERSON.

PATERSON, *January* 26*th*, 1846.

DEAR SIR,

The foregoing is a true copy of a letter from Robt. Troup, the original of which is in my possession. Col. Hughes was in the Commissary Department during the most of the Revolutionary War, and was a very active and influential Patriot.

By marrying his grand daughter I became possessed of his papers among which I found this letter, and even if it should add nothing to History, I am confident that its lofty and elevated sentiments will render it acceptable to the Historical Society of New Jersey.

I am yours, very respectfully,

PH. DICKERSON.

To W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Soc.

FROM THE RT. REV. C. P. McILVAINE, D.D.

GAMBIER, *Ohio, Feb.* 4, 1846.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the kindness of the New Jersey Historical Society in electing me a Corresponding Member. My attachment to my native State is so fresh that it gives me great pleasure to come into connection with whatever is concerned in preserving the history of her past, and thus in promoting the welfare of her future existence.

With the best wishes for the prosperity of the Society and every readiness to co-operate with its members, whenever I shall be able,

I remain your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. McILVAINE.

W. A. WHITEHEAD.

FROM MAURICE BEESLEY, M. D.

DENNISVILLE, *Cape May Co., Feb. 6th,* 1846.

DEAR SIR,

In May last I received a line from you and a certificate of original membership in the "New Jersey Historical Society," a distinction for which I must tender my sincere acknowledgements. I have felt a deep interest in the early history of our State, but more particularly of our county, for some years past. There is perhaps no county in the state more replete with interest for the antiquarian, than Cape May. Being settled by emigrants from Long Island previous to 1690, who were attracted here for the purpose of whaling and followed the business with profit for some years, (the names of many of them I have,) inducements were held out for the cultivation of the soil, and between the years 91 and 96 many locations were made of the W. N. Jersey Society by settlers, whose names and the number of acres each located I have succeeded in obtaining. A copy of the draft made by Budd & Wolredge of Burlington of the proprietary rights in 1691, previous to the Society's purchase, from Cohansey down including Cape May, nearly all of which, the nine proprietary rights of Dr. Cox of London included, was presented to my father Thomas Beesley in 1813 by William Griffiths, Esq., of Burlington, which said copy was made by Lewis Morris in Salem in 1713. This map of Cape May and that part of Salem Co. now Cumberland which they surveyed is interesting in many particulars—one of which I will mention. They surveyed Egg Island, about six miles south-west of the mouth of Maurice river, for Thomas Budd at three hundred acres; at the present time to my personal knowledge it does not contain more than an acre, and a high tide covers it all. These gentlemen Budd & Wolredge came down from Burlington in a small vessel, and spent the months of April, May and June in making the survey. The lines they ran are still acknowledged and abided by.

My object in addressing you is to obtain information as to the best method of subserving the views of the Society. Whether to forward matter in detached portions, or whether it would prefer choosing some person to amass them in the form of a history, in as much connection as it would be possible to get it, of the counties separately?

I had some matter together previous to Mr. Howe's coming around after materials for his "Historical Collections," which I let him have and from which he made some extracts. I have likewise a list of our members of the Legislature from the surrender by Queen Anne in 1702 to the present time, as well as clerks, surrogates and sheriffs. I could

send these separately if wished. Yesterday I accidentally secured a copy of the "New Jersey State Gazette," dated Dec. 1784, which I think beats Mr. Sherman who was making his boast not long since that he had one dated 1801. This contains an account of the meeting of Congress at Trenton, wherein Richard Henry Lee was appointed President—abstract of Rateables for the State, &c. You must excuse me for troubling you with so much more than I at first intended—shall be pleased to hear from you at your convenience, and wishing the Society speed in its prosperity,

I remain yours, very respectfully,

MAURICE BEESLEY.

Mr. W. A. Whitehead.

Feb. 8th.—Since writing the within I have had placed in my hands Jacob Spicer's diary containing an infinite variety of matter from 1755 to 65—300 pages. Spicer was a member of the Assembly from our county twenty-eight years, and author of "Leaming & Spicer's Collections." He died in 1760.

TO MAURICE BEESLEY, M. D.

New Jersey Historical Society,
Newark, February 14th, 1846.

[extract.]

Dear Sir,

Your interesting communication of the 6th inst. I received on the 10th.

In answer to the enquiries you propound I would state that, as the main object of the Society is to 'discover, procure and preserve' whatever may serve to illustrate the history of New Jersey, the possession of the original materials, you mention, towards the compilation of a memoir upon the Southern counties would be a great acquisition, and their receipt would be gratefully acknowledged. The value of the papers &c. however, would be much enhanced could you accompany them with such historical memoranda as your researches may have enabled you to make. Such local annals must ever, necessarily, be desultory in their character, and any attempt to give them the form of history rather lessens than increases their interest, for to preserve their value they must be full and precise, and in a connected narrative those requisites cannot always be secured.

From my own experience I should recommend for your guidance in the compilation of the local history of your county the following heads or subdivisions:

I. A general sketch of the first settlement,—the circumstances which led to it,—the progress made,—the difficulties encountered,—and other matters affecting the whole community, extending through the whole period under review.

II. Biographical sketches of the first settlers with as minute an account of their descendants as can be obtained.

III. Notices of subsequent old families who may have held stations of influence or importance in the county.

IV. An account of the establishment of the first congregations and the erection of churches and other public buildings.

V. Early Police regulations and manner of administering the laws, with notices of interesting trials, curious cases of punishment, &c.

VI. Facilities for travelling, roads, ferries, &c.

VII. Ancient Commerce, Fisheries, Trade, &c.

VIII. Local anecdotes and events during the Revolution.

IX. Various miscellaneous topics.

To give to these subdivisions the fullness and interest desirable, a most patient and minute examination of the county records is necessary, as well as a thorough testing of traditionary statements, &c. I do not know, indeed, that a better model could be adopted by you than "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia." In tracing family histories, the most successful plan, is to go in succession to several aged persons who may be presumed to have some of the information sought, and commencing at one end of a street or district, travel through it with them, house by house, taxing their recollection for an account of the first inhabitant *they* remember to have occupied each dwelling,—the children they had,—what became of them, &c: all of which should be committed to paper. * * * * * * * *

Very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. WHITEHEAD,

Corresponding Secretary.

To Maurice Beesley, M.D., Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

THE ORIGINAL of the following letter was presented by Mr. Thomas Gordon, of Trenton. The circumstances alluded to will

be more readily identified by a reference to the Collections of the Society. Vol. I. pp. 133, 134.

From WILLIAM DOCKWRA, the Chief Secretary and Register of the Proprietaries of East Jersey to ANDREW HAMILTON, Governor of the Province.

GOVERNOR HAMILTON—

S^{r},

Wee kindely salute you, haueing this day read yor letter pr Capt Phillips wch came via Barbados date at Perth Amboy the 30th Septemb. last with another therein enclosed of the same date signed by Mr Ric^{d} Hartshorn by order of the house of Deputies as their Speaker and by Mr Gordon by order of the Councill as Deputy Secretary.

Wee are well satisfied wth the care and conduct you have showed in the asserting our right to ye Goverm^{t} and yor own authority by our Commission in order to ye good and quiet setlem^{t} of the Province.

And wee doubt not but a little time will make it manifest, that all those who haue perform'd their dutyes in a ready complyance wth you, haue therein consulted and adhered to their true interest and the publique good of the whole Province, and those few who haue opposed you will quickly repent and correct their Errors.

Our future actions shall declare that we doe not more designe our own Interest than the reall prosperity of that Province over wch you preside.

Wee shall gladly receive the best informations, how we may be enabled to increase ye number of people to settle in the Province and to advance the trade thereof, particularly we desire to know whether a Whale fishery may not be established to good advantage at Egge harbour or Barnagatt and the best measures to be taken for it, wee being well assured that there is a very great resort of that Fish especially (as well as others) vpon ye coasts, the Oyle & bone being very staple commodities here.

Pray give our kinde respects to Mr Hartshorne Speaker of the Assembly and to all the rest of the members as you have opportunity: their answer to our letter being very well resented, and wee desire you to acquaint y^{m} wee shall take due care to represent to their Maj^{ties} (or cheife Ministers of state) their peaceable & dutifull behaviour to them & us vnder yor Government, and particularly of their readyness to comply wth their Majesties pleasure to give such assistance to their Neighbours ag^{t} the common Enemy (as they are able to doe) in case of exigency.

The Governm^{t} & inhabitants of New Yorke, according to their wonted custome have very lately by their Agents been solliciting again at Court for an Annexation of both the Jerseys to that Province, but haue been frustrated in their designe and wee little doubt all future attempts of that kinde will meet with no better successe.

Wee are the more easie in this by our observing ye vnity and good correspondence between you and ye Representatives of the people, which, together with yor experience and prudent managem^{t} will free us from all apprehensions of being expos'd to danger from any just cause of complaint by those of New York ag^{t} yor administration.

Wee hope by the next Shipp to receive an acc^{t} of the good effects of your so promising an Entrance into the Governm^{t} and what progresse you haue made in the particulars recommended to yor care in our instructions. And so we bid you heartyly Farewell.

Signed by order of the
Committee of Proprietors,
WILL^{M} DOCKWRA
Secr & Reg^{r}.

London the first
of Aprill 1693.

Addressed "To the Honoured Col. Andrew Hamilton, Governour of the Province of East New Jersey in America at Amboy These p^{r} ye Friends Adventure Jno. King Mr Q. D. G."

AN ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY IN THE SOUTHERN STATES IN 1781,
By ABEL THOMAS,
A PREACHER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS:

A copy of which was presented by Col. Robert G. Johnson.

A letter to a friend from Abel Thomas, who, with his companion, was travelling on a religious visit through the Southern States in the year 1781, says—

"When we came to Pee-Dee, the south part of North Carolina, a large American army passed us and encamped in the road. I thought I saw clearly that it was best for us to follow them, to whom we gave ourselves up as prisoners to the Captain of the prize guard. The officers gathered about us, and our horses were taken from us—our

saddles and saddle bags; our papers were soon demanded and read, and we were closely examined. Our papers were sent to the head General—they gave us to expect we should have a pass to return home. But I could not make such promises, being bound in spirit to visit Friends in South Carolina, if not in Georgia. We had the company of several officers, they were full of talk. May I never forget my master's kindness in a time of need. I had talk enough for them all, which they could not gainsay or condemn.

"We gave ourselves up to the Captain on 6th day in the afternoon, and on the first day following, about 1 or 2 hours before day, there was a great stir in the camp—the officers riding too and fro, ordering the soldiers to make haste to march. When our Captain had got ready to march with many prisoners, he honoured us so much as to rank us next to himself, and so marched on with his naked sword in his hand. We marched near 20 miles and then encamped: we had but one biscuit and a small piece of meat betwixt us both, and had our bags and great coats to carry. Our situation became grievous. I sought the Lord, and when I had found him, I conversed with him as though he was present—told him as though he knew it not, that I had left a wife and all that was near and dear for the love I had to him, and did entreat that he would not leave me, now in a time of trial. And he was pleased to hear and with an encouraging language, conveyed to my understanding as with these words, "Fear not my servant, I will be with thee." The praise be given to him, for he is worthy, he fulfilled his promise to my admiration. We marched fast. I eat but little more than half a biscuit, and could not perceive myself hungry or weary. I found freedom to be cheerful in conversation with the Captain and his men; the officers passing and repassing generally took notice of us. It seemed remarkable that I should be so well and cheerful with but little food and sleep. It is the Lord's doings and marvellous in my eyes.

"Next morning I went to seek the officer who had promised to give us our liberty. I put him in mind of his promise. He wrote a pass for us to go right home. When he read it my spirit roused with zeal for my master's honour. I said to him, 'when I have visited my friends and find freedom to return home to my wife and children I shall be glad—but if I find my master has any more service for me in this part of the country, I desire to be enabled to return to South Carolina visiting my friends—and if should go through the army now, remember what I tell thee.' He said—'if you return here you must expect severity.'

"In answer—'I do not fear what your army can do to me, for I know you can have no power except ye receive it from above.' He then looked me in the face, and perhaps saw the tears run down my cheeks—he gave me his hand, wished me a good journey and rode away. Our horses were given us—we parted with our Captain as a friend. We had a distance of about sixty miles to go to a Friend's house at Pee-Dee. How good it is to keep near the truth. Walking in the light, we should be at no loss to know what to do, or where to go—nor how to behave before men for the glory of God and peace of our souls—well knowing who preserved me in the depths of distress, when my soul was taken with fear and my body almost given to the wild beasts of the wilderness—when the language of my soul was, O haste my beloved.

"When friends found I was determined to return to South Carolina, they were thoughtful about a companion in the room of Amos Lee. Thomas Winslow offered, and friends concurred by certificate. When we came near, the country was all in an uproar. Scouting parties on both sides, riding too and fro—killing one another and also peaceable men. They had determined to take no prisoners. When I heard this doleful news it took deep hold on my mind. I had entertained the thought that I should die in that country and should not die a natural death, but be shot or barbarously cut down by the light horse. I searched deep to know whether my concern was right, and the Lord was pleased to manifest to me, that it was his will that I should go; we travelled on, visiting meetings.

"We met with the Major, shewed him our certificates, and asked him if we might go forward. He told us, he would not hinder us, if we would venture our lives, for the Rebels (as he called them) had gotten between them and the garrison, and was killing and destroying all before them. I told him we did not trust altogether to men for preservation.

"We lay in the woods not far from the garrison. We understood that General Green was very near. In that army I was confined about two months before. An officer among them told me, that if he found me in South Carolina again, he would thrust his sword through me; and remarkable, the Lord made way for our escape between the two armies. It was a watchful time. There was a Colonel in the garrison brought up in Jersey among friends—his name Isaac Allen—he called to us with a pleasant countenance. I asked him if we might pass through the garrison. He said we were in the likeliest dress to deceive them, and said he supposed we were going to preach

among the Brethren, but we must not preach against fighting. He invited us to his tent to take a dish of tea. I told him if he had any value for us not to detain us long. I thought the Colonel appeared sorrowful, and conducted us into the garrison and ordered us to stand till we were sent for. Then a black man was soon sent out to hold our horses and we ordered in. The General was free in conversation and ordered his man to conduct us through to Friends settlement—the people wondering to see us riding without arms. They said it was as much as our lives were worth to go over to Savannah, that the Indians and white men so joined together in their bloody designs. We had been so remarkably preserved, that we did not fear them. We rode over the river in great danger—the water so rapid—the bottom so rocky, I never rode in such a place before—it was well we had a pilot, who led us among the rocks—we got safe over, and riding along towards Friends settlement, along a small path in the wilderness, two men overtook us, and in a foaming rage ordered us to stand, and with a terrifying language were raising their guns to shoot us. I desired them to stop a while that we might clear ourselves of those high charges. They gave us a little time to consider, but soon broke out in a terrible rage. One of them was cocking his gun—I desired him to have a little patience, I had something more to say: then they turned round to converse among themselves in private. I heard one of them ask the other if they must kill us. The other answered I hate to kill them. Then they ordered us off our horses and rode off with them. We were now left in the wilderness without horses, and soon came to a conclusion to return back to our friend William Miles from whence we came. I soon perceived I must return to that bloody place again. When I made it known to my companion it was grievous to him. After a time of silence he said we had been remarkably favoured, but he thought we had no business there. I often looked at my dear wife and children mourning for me. I was afraid I had offended my Master whom I had loved above all. I cannot express the anguish of my soul at that time and the depth of distress. A language which I understood revived, "Fear not, my servant, I will be with thee"—how was my soul rejoiced—all fear vanished away—and in this pleasant state I said in my heart, it is enough. I thought I could live there all my days if it was his will. I informed my companion I intended to go, and left him at liberty; and after a time of deep consideration he told me, he could not be easy to let me go alone—that if I went and died there, he would die with me.

"A day soon appeared to travel on, and also to write to General Green, who was then about 30 miles off, a fighting against 96. He soon answered my letter and granted my request.

A COPY OF MY LETTER TO GENERAL GREEN.

'General Green, I understand thou art a moderate man, willing to shew kindness to the innocent when that appears, makes me the more bold to write to thee and make known my circumstances. 1st, I am endeavouring to keep a conscience void of offence before God and man. 2nd, I believe the great God of heaven and earth, commands me to leave my dear wife and children, in Pennsylvania and to travel through many troubles and dangers in this south part of America, in order to preach the Everlasting Gospel to the poor—and I am not to hide myself and seek out by paths to escape examination by the armies or men in authority: yet I have liberty to plead my own cause and to endeavour by entreaty to make my innocence appear, and to request favour of the great men of the earth to do their part toward lightening my burden and easing my grief. I should be glad to be brought before the General at Head Quarters, but I could see no way for it without writing. I have been about four months travelling on a religious account. I have no other views than is above related, and in my journey I was about to pass through thy camp a few days after thy seige at Camden to a meeting of friends not far from there; so I gave myself up to the guard, hoping by that means to be brought before thee.

'I did not doubt but I could give thee such reasons for my travelling as would be satisfactory. I was turned near 200 miles towards home, but finding my mind uneasy turned again to Tiger River. I have been about three weeks in South Carolina. I entreat the General to send a few lines by the bearer hereof, ordering me and my companion to appear before thee at head Quarters:—or if thou art satisfied of our innocence please to send a permit that we might pass among thy men. I feel love in my heart towards all mankind and am contending for a reformation among my brethren. I have nothing to do with carnal weapons.

I AM AFFLICTED BUT NOT FORSAKEN.

'Long Cane, 5th month 4th, 1781.

'ABEL THOMAS, THOMAS WINSLOW.'

A PERMIT.

'Abel Thomas and Thomas Winslow are permitted to pass and repass this Country, behaving with propriety.

'NATHAL^L GREEN.'

GENERAL GREEN'S LETTER IN ANSWER, *Camp before* 96.

'Gentlemen, your letter of the 6th is before me. From the good opinion I have of the people of your profession—being bred and educated among them—I am persuaded your visit is purely religious and in this persuasion have granted you a pass and shall be happy if your ministry shall contribute to the establishment of morality and brotherly kindness among the people. I am sensible your principles and profession are opposed to war. But I know you are fond of both political and religious liberty.

'This is what we are contending for, and by the blessing of God we hope to establish them upon such a broad Basis as to put it out of the power of our enemies to shake the foundation. In this laudable endeavour I expect at least to have the good wishes of your people, as well for their own sakes as ours, who wish to serve them upon all occasions, not inconsistent with the public good.

'I am your most obedient servant,

'NATHAN^L GREEN.'

"But to return. We set out early in the morning on foot—divers deep thoughts attended my mind. We seemed like sheep the second time going to the slaughter. Without any obligation, we crossed Savannah river, came up to a Colonel and his men, who came there the evening before. A captain looked earnestly at us began to enquire what our business was and hearing the slender account as appeared in his view, which was to visit our Brethren in Wrightsborough, he appeared surprised and mistrustful—asked for a Pass which we gave him—he ordered us to follow him to the Colonel. Our certificate—General Green's friendly letter and permission was read to him. They asked why we travelled on foot,—we told them we were robbed not far from that place, about two weeks before. They told us they had heard of us down at Augusta and if we would stay they thought they could find our horses. A soldier said he thought my horse was in the camp. I soon found him, saddle and bridle—that wicked man had just rode off. I informed the Colonel who had him arrested, tried and put under guard, and sent out a scout after the other;—they soon brought him in with my companion's mare, saddle and bags and confined him. It was great surprise to them. They sent for us and desire us to forgive them. We enquired where our goods were—they readily informed us. We told them all we wanted was what we had lost and that they would repent and amend their ways of living—that we could forgive and do them a kindness if it lay in our power, though they had not injured us.

They appeared low in their minds, for the Colonel had declared they should be hanged. Many more barbarous crimes came against them. We got the chief of our goods, and lodged with them that night. Next morning rode towards Friends settlements at Wrightsborough and New-purchase—then finding my mind clear, turned my face towards home, and as I rode on a hope renewedly revived, that I should see my little family again. I felt them warm to my heart, although by computation 800 miles from them. Crossed Savannah river and travelled on towards 96 where the armies were fighting. When we drew near, we were doubtful how we should pass by. The cannon were firing fast, and the road we were in went right up to the English garrison. We knew of no road to escape them. We rarely saw a man on the road to enquire—but so it was a friendly man overtook us, and offered to pilot us round, and a difficult path it was —sometimes we were just by where they were fighting, or firing upon the garrison.

"And as we passed through the skirts of General Green's army—that cross officer whose prisoner I had been—saw me ride on—called to me and said—'What old fellow are you here'—I answered him according to his question. He asked me how I came to deceive him. I told him I had not, and that he knew I said I had credentials from thy master, and I do not fear thee. He took me by the hand in a friendly way and said he hoped I did no harm. I told him I did not intend harm, with some more friendly conversation parted. This was the officer that told me at Camden, that he would thrust me through with his sword if he saw me in South Carolina again. Just before we got round into the road General Green's men fell upon a post, but a little way from us with a terrible noise. There was a great stir among the people, some running one way and some another —some hiding behind the trees. We rode on smartly and could hear them about 7 miles without any intermission. My intention was to to give a short account of my fatigues and trials, but I have been led to writing more than I expected. As to my services in the ministry, I have left that where I received it, to the judgment of my brethren, so far I may say, my Master had a service for me there, and I trusted my life in his hands and travelled:—and by that means purchased a reward which is more precious than gold. It is mine, and I have bought it and may not part with it. No—not for honour—nor for fear of dishonour.

"7th month 7th, 1781.

"Bedford County Virginia. ABEL THOMAS."

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

CAPTURE AND DEATH OF THE REFUGEE

JOHN BACON.

Communicated by GEORGE F. FORT, M. D.

NEW EGYPT, *N. J., April* 8, 1846.

REV^D SIR,

The following facts connected with the Revolutionary History of our State were communicated to me by Mr. Charles Stewart, of Cream Ridge, Monmouth county, the son of the Capt. Stewart, hereinafter alluded to as a prominent actor in the scene. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was engaged in battle of Monmouth.

JOHN BACON was a notorious refugee who had committed many depredations along the shores of Monmouth and Burlington. After having been a terror to the people of that section of the State for some time, *John Stewart*, of Arneytown, (afterward Capt. Stewart) resolved if possible to take him. There had been a reward of fifty pounds offered by the Governor and Council for his capture, dead or alive. A short time previous, in an engagement at Cedar Bridge, Bacon and his associates had discomfited a considerable body of State troops, killing several, among them a brother of Joel Cook, of Cook's Mill (now Cookstown) Burlington county—which excited much alarm and exasperated the whole country. On the occasion of his arrest Capt. Stewart took with him Joel Cook, John Brown, Thomas Smith, John Jones and another person whose name is not recollected, and started in pursuit well armed. They traversed the shore and found Bacon separated from his men at the public house or cabin of William Rose, between West Creek and Clamtown (now Tuckertown) in the county of Burlington. The night was very dark, and Smith being in advance of his party approached the house and discovered through the window a man sitting with his gun between his knees. He immediately informed his companions. On arriving at the house Capt. Stewart opened the door and presenting his musket demanded a surrender. The fellow sprang to his feet and cocking his gun was in the act of bringing it round to the breast of Stewart, when the latter instead of discharging his piece, closed in with him and succeeded after a scuffle in bringing him to the floor. He then avowed himself to be John Bacon, and cried for quarter, which was at once granted

by Stewart. They arose from the floor, and Stewart, (still retaining his hold of Bacon,) called to Cook, who when he discovered the supposed murderer of his brother, became exasperated, and stepping back gave him a bayonet thrust unknown to Stewart or his companions. Bacon appeared faint, and fell. After a short time he revived and attempted to escape at the back door. Stewart pushed a table against it—Bacon hurled it away and struck Stewart to the floor, opened the door and again attempted to pass out, but was shot by Stewart, (who had regained his feet,) while in the act. The ball passed through his body, through a part of the building and struck the breast of Cook, who had taken a position at the back door to prevent his egress. Cook's companions were ignorant of the fact that he had given Bacon the bayonet wound, and would scarcely credit him when he so informed them, on their way home. They examined Bacon at Mount Misery and the wounds made both by the ball and bayonet were obvious. They brought his dead body to Jacobstown, Burlington county, and while in the act of burying it in the public highway near the village, in the presence of many of the citizens who had collected on the occasion, his brother appeared among them, and after much entreaty succeeded in obtaining his body for private burial.

I have heard several different versions of the death of Bacon, and have for that cause been particular in detail, as I believe this statement to be substantially correct, coming as it does from the son of the principal actor in the scene. You can make such use of it as you think proper.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. F. FORT.

Rev. D. V. McLean, Ch'n Ex. Com. N. J. Hist. Soc., Freehold.

New Egypt, *April* 24, 1848.

Rev. Sir,

Yours of the 15th inst., ackowledging my communication in reference to the capture and death of the refugee, John Bacon, was duly received. In reply to your query as to "the year in which the occurrence took place?" permit me to state—that Mr. Stewart had no distinct recollection as to the precise time—but I am enabled to supply this omission by very reliable information from William J. Emley, Esq., who is now 79 years of age. In a conversation with him yesterday, he confirmed the facts derived from Mr. Stewart, and added—that he was 15 years old when Bacon was brought to Jacobs-

town dead—that himself and father were breaking up for corn near the village, and left their work to go and see him. He says it was *in April* 1782 *that Bacon was taken and killed.* You could make a memorandum at the foot of my communication to indicate the time.

GEO. F. FORT.

Rev. D. V. McLean.

EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER ON

THE DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF MONMOUTH.

Read before the Society, May 7th, 1846,

By the Rev. A. A. MARCELLUS.

Incipient events leading to great results are often at the time of their occurrence, unworthy of special notice. It is for those, to whom the results become manifest, to trace them back to their beginnings. In Greece a child was born, who grew to manhood. He lived and died like other men. Long after he was gone, the productions of his mighty genius led his admirers to search for the history of his life. But though temples and monuments were erected to his memory, and altars reared and sacrifices offered to him as a god, they sought in vain for satisfactory information respecting the place either of his birth or of his burial. Seven distinguished cities contended for the honor of his nativity, and the islands of the Mediterranean claimed to be the repository of his bones. Orbis de patria certat, Homere, tua.

San Salvador is memorable as the first of the stupendous discoveries of Columbus. In itself but a low island, at first faintly discovered in the obscurity of midnight, it was nevertheless the object, which raised from the Pinta the thrilling cry of land-ho! And it was the first of a series of discoveries of land, land, land, which continued

for more than a hundred years. The results of this discovery are immense, incalculable.

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Monmouth is to be regarded as the San Salvador of the Northern States of the Union. It was the beautiful, bold shore, and the richly crested hills of Navesink, that drew Hudson into the bay of Raritan and the river Manhattan, and gave to our Dutch ancestors the most delightful and luxuriant portion of the American continent. It was in the road-stead within our Sandy Hook, that the Dutch yacht first came to anchor. On our shore her commander first landed. Our stately forests he first penetrated. The aborigines of Navesink were the first to greet him as a celestial visitant; the first to present him with the significant calumet, and to refresh him with corn bread and dried whortleberries. Here, too, commenced that trade with the Indians, which attracted hither the enterprising merchants of Amsterdam; planted trading houses and small colonies at Albany, on Manhattan Island, at Jersey City, on the Connecticut and Delaware; led to the exploration and settlement of the country and resulted finally in making New York the great commercial emporium, and the states clustering around her, models of enterprise and thrift.

The honor and advantage of this discovery belonged of right to the Dutch. This as a mere matter of history must be insisted on. Hudson was now the servant of the East India Company. Unsuccessful in his search for a northerly passage to the East while in the employment of the London merchants, he was by them dismissed. He came to Holland and tendered his services to the merchants of Amsterdam and Zealand, who had long been celebrated for their bold and persevering attempts to gain the desired passage. Their vessels, under Heemskirk, Barentzoon, and others, had, for this purpose repeatedly penetrated the northern seas, beyond Nova Zembla; and in 1596 had reached beyond the 80th parallel.

Hudson's offer was accepted by the Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company. A vessel was fitted out and manned with a crew of Dutch and English sailors—the latter being selected, no doubt, to facilitate the command of Hudson in his own language. Sailing under the direction and at the charge of this Company, he discovers the great artery and the very heart of America. To whom then shall we ascribe the honor? Had the London merchants employed Jacob Heemskirk who, in pursuit of the object now aimed at, had twelve years before spent a winter in the Arctic Ocean; and

under that celebrated Dutch skipper, made this great discovery and followed it by occupation, who would have thought of claiming the honor or the advantage for the Dutch? Who ever disputed the rights and the honors of Spain in reference to the discovery of America by Columbus? Who ever claimed them for Genoa, on the ground that Columbus was a Genoese? If King Charles of England, who had no agency or risk in the enterprise, could claim Hudson's discoveries, because Hudson was his subject, how much more valid is the claim of the States General of Holland, on the ground, that the enterprise was conducted by a company of their subjects, whom they had chartered for the express purpose of discovery? If the old rule, Facit per alium, facit per se, is good for his Majesty, it is in this case still better for their High Mightinesses.

Hudson seemed determined, if possible, to fulfil the expectations of his employers. In sailing up the American coast, he endeavoured to penetrate every avenue into the continent. He entered the Delaware Bay, and faithfully sounded its depth; but finding it too shoal and sandy, he stood back towards the east. The inlets of Great and Little Egg Harbors also proved to shallow. When he reached Barnegat Bay he saw high hills to the north. Juet his mate calls this, "Very good land to fall in with, and a very pleasant land to see." But Hudson gazed on the scene with feelings different from those of his semi-poetic companion. The great question revolved in his mind was, whether there might not be among those strong hills, some great navigable river, or channel leading to unexplored regions far beyond.

Having rode all night at anchor, the next morning after the clearing away of the mist, he sailed towards the north. "The land," says Juet again, "is very pleasant and high, and bold to fall, withal." At three o'clock in the afternoon they came to three great rivers. That which was the nearest, and directly before them to the north, was Rockaway inlet. This he intended to enter, but found it closed with a bar. The other two were the Narrows and the river Raritan.* He turned towards the south, sounding carefully, till he came near the Hook, where he had five and six fathoms water. Here he anchored and sent in the boat. They found the depth varying from four to seven fathoms. He then weighed and went in, and cast anchor for the night. This was the 3d of September 1609.

The next morning they found a good harbor as they supposed further up, where they rode all day at two cables length from the shore.

* No part of Staten Island Sound is visible from the sea, as is supposed by the respected Editor of the N. Y. Hist. Soc. Col., vol. 1. New Series.

Having seen around them "many salmons, mullets and rays very great," the men went on shore with their nets, and caught some large mullets, and a fish of the ray genus, which it took four men to haul into the ship.*

That day the natives came on board. Their first interview with Hudson and his crew presented an interesting spectacle—a grand subject for the painter. They had never before seen a European or a ship. The complexion of the men; their dress, language, and manners; the sails; the tackling of the ship; the vastness of the vessel itself; all was wonderful.

De Vries, as quoted by Du Sumitiere says, "When the Dutch first arrived, the Indians, never having seen a vessel, nor knowing that there existed any other country but theirs, did not know what to make of those large ships. They thought they had dropped from Heaven. Some thought it was the devil; others again that it was a large fish or sea monster. We have ourself often heard this said by the Indians."†

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[The author then introduces an account of the Indian traditions as detailed by Heckewelder—the Council said to have been held—the reception of Hudson, and the scene of intoxication that followed.]

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All this is related as having occurred at the time and place of Hudson's first landing; and that place on Manhattan Island—a confounding of the order of events and of places, which is easily accounted for in a mere Indian tradition but which the daily written journal of Juet happily corrects. The intoxicating of the chief occurred, not on the 4th but on the 21st of September, when they were up the river a hundred and fifty miles from here; and we wish it had been still further off. And from a comparison of the above tradition—in the main facts no doubt correct—with the journal of Juet, it is certain, that the grand council spoken of, which gave so respectful and dignified a reception to the Captain of the Half Moon, was held, not at Manhattan, where Hudson never was, but at or near the place where he first landed; which was on the shore of Sandy Hook Bay.

* If this appear incredible, what must be thought of the ray mentioned by father Labat, found at Guadaloupe, measuring thirteen feet in breadth—to say nothing of "their figure covering nearly a mile," according to the declaration of a Norway Bishop cited by Goldsmith as one, "indeed, famous for the marvellous."

† N. Y. Hist. Col. 1 vol. New Series 273.

Van Der Donck also gives a similar account of the visit of the Half Moon. The facts he had frequently heard from the Indians themselves, some of whom could remember a hundred years, and he holds it as a certain proof that the Netherlanders were the first discoverers and possessors of New Netherland.*

It is barely possible, that the Cabots in "sweeping along the extensive coasts of North America," in 1498, had a distant view of our Highlands.

Mr. O'Callaghan informs us that the Dutch had become familiar with the American coasts, as early as the year 1516, or when Charles the Fifth became sovereign of the Low Countries.

Verrazzano, in 1524, probably entered our bay, with the boat, and ascended a little above the Narrows, when suddenly a violent wind forced him back to the ship "greatly regretting to leave this region which seemed so commodious and delightful." He left without landing, which accounts for the natives having, after the Dutch settlement, no recollection or knowledge of his visit.

The manners and appearance of the people are described by Hudson and Juet† :

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Their maize the women pounded into meal, of which they baked bread and cakes, and boiled sapaun; a dish which afterwards became quite a favorite among the Dutch with the addition of milk, and among the Yankees with molasses, and is, with many, still a standing culinary. The barbarous old name *sapaun*, has however, to some extent, been superseded by the genuine Yankee-invented and Webster-approved title, *mush*. But the name cannot alter the flavor, nor the rotundifying properties of the article. We go for a simplicity of diet, so conducive to health, beauty and the public tranquility.

Este perpetua, sapaun et lac.

The natives also made great use of beans, boiled soft, with fresh meat, which they considered a great dainty. Their common food was flesh and fish of various kinds, which were very abundant; and hence the chief employment of the men was hunting and fishing. Cooking was done principally by boiling in earthen pots of their own manufacture. They used no condiments with their food, not even salt.

Their drink was the pure water from the gushing spring. They

* N. Y. Hist. Col. 1 vol. New Series p. 137.

† N. Y. Hist. Col. vol. 1., New Series, pp. 299, 323.

knew nothing of brewing; nor even of making wine, though they had plenty of grapes; much less of distilling. "The Indian languages," says Van Der Donck, "which are rich and expressive, have *no word* to express *drunkenness*. Drunken men they call fools. Nor have they any diseases or infirmities which are caused by drunkenness. The rheumatic gout, red and pimpled noses are snares unknown to them."

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The Half Moon was moored within our harbors, from the 3d until the 10th of September. Hudson and his men were here detained, not only in exploring the forests, and surveying and sounding the bay and its inlets, but they were obliged here, to perform the mournful obsequies of one of their shipmates. John Colman and four others were, on the 6th, sent over to the north side of the bay, four leagues distant, to sound the other river. They spent the day, which was the Sabbath, in what they deemed, perhaps, a pleasant excursion. But it terminated as many a Sabbath excursion terminates. They passed up the Narrows, and around into the Kil Van Kol, as far as Newark Bay, enjoying the beauty of the landscape, and the fragrance from the grass and flowers on the shores. But on returning in the afternoon, they were fiercely attacked by twenty-six Indians, in two canoes. "The night came on and it began to rain so that their match went out." John Colman was killed by an arrow, which took effect in his throat; and two of his companions were wounded. It became so dark that they could not find the ship. They had so great a stream that their grapnel would not hold them. So they labored all night, to and fro, upon their oars. The next day they returned to the ship with the body of poor Colman; which was taken on shore and buried; and the place of his sepulture was appropriately named Colman's Point, in memory of the melancholy death of the first European whose bones were deposited beneath our soil.

The name, unhappily, does not appear upon our maps; nor does the true locality of Colman's Point, seem to be generally understood. Some writers suppose it to be on Coney Island*; others, Sandy Hook. It is, perhaps, neither; but more probably, in the writer's humble opinion, a point about seven miles west of Sandy Hook, called by the Indians Mones'-conk, and designated on Gordon's Map as Point Comfort. Hudson had on the 5th moved from his anchorage in the Horse-Shoe, not considering it safe to remain there. A strong north-

* Rev. Dr. Strong considers "Coney Island, a corruption of the original name Colman." History of Flatbush, p. 8.

west wind had, the night previous, brought home the anchor and driven them on shore. In the morning, having got off without injury, he sent the boat "to sound the bay," and found "three fathoms, *hard by the southern shore.*"* If then he left the Horse-Shoe, as it is probable, there is no such road-stead as that described, with three fathoms hard by the southern shore, until we reach the bay between Point Comfort and Brown's Point, where the steamboats now land. The waters and part of the shore, in this vicinity were, by the Indians, called Chingarora—pronounced Shing-ga-ro-ra—a name which ought by all means, to have distinguished the flourishing village adjacent, instead of the uncouth compound, Key-Port.

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After the death of Colman, Hudson was more cautious and reserved in his intercourse with the natives. He dared not trust himself, nor his men in their power. He seized two of the men who came on board, intending to keep them. He dressed them in red coats, and carried them away, some sixty miles up the river. But they, preferring rather to be kings among fools, than fools among kings, on the morning of the 15th slipped through a port-hole and swam away with their red coats. After the vessel was under way they hailed it in derision.

The merchants of Amsterdam soon followed up the magnificent discovery of Hudson, by establishing trading posts and small settlements at different points. We have no knowledge of any such settlements in our country for about forty years after its discovery. The Dutch being concentrated at New Amsterdam, enjoyed however great facilities for trade, with the Indians of Navesink, and they soon became familiar with all our shores.

A map found by Mr. Broadhead in Loket Kas of the States General, in the Royal Archives at the Hague, annexed to a memorial presented on the 18th of August, 1616, is a most valuable acquisition. A fac simile is published by Mr. O'Callaghan in his New Netherlands. It is surprising that at so early a date the Dutch should have given so extensive and yet so accurate a delineation of the general features of the country they claimed. What is more surprising, is, that the northern shores of Monmouth should be more accurately described than even the western part of Long Island: which appears therein as divided into three parts, by transverse straits, and the island Manhates, in the form of a triangle. But we have the Shrewsbury and Navesink rivers, Sandy Hook bay and peninsula, the Raritan river,

* Juet's Journal N. Y. Hist. Col. New Series, vol. 1, p. 323.

and even Mattavan and Waycake creeks with striking resemblance to their present appearance. What is still more remarkable, we have the name of the Aquamachukes, a tribe, or nation of Indians, inhabiting the interior of our state; together with hieroglyphics representing the lodges, or villages, of the Matavancons and Raritans; the former in the heart of Monmouth, and the latter on the south side of the Raritan river.

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The repeated, but unavailing, complaints and prayers for aid and protection, which our Dutch ancestors were obliged to send over to the Fatherland against those troublesome people on their eastern borders — styled appropriately by Diedrich Knickerbocker, "the wandering Arabs of America"—were not calculated to induce the peaceable Hollanders to leave their quiet homes, to venture voluntarily, upon unknown hardships, and brave, not only the opposition of savages, but the rapacity of civilized Europeans, in a most undesirable scramble for their own rightful possessions.

While Dutch immigration made slow progress, English immigration, under the oppressive act of uniformity, like the tide, rolled rapidly and increasingly on. "The Massachuset Colony," says Cotton Mather, "was become like an hive overstocked with bees." They must swarm, of course; but whither? The Dutch possessed what the English needed; and the latter thought it "a sin to leave such valuable *lands uncultivated*, when such fine crops could be raised from them." It was not the policy recommended by the West India Company, to prohibit the formation of English settlements among their people; provided they would conform to existing regulations, and submit to the existing government. To this, however, the Puritans, considering themselves the straitest sect, would not agree. They would be under no laws but their own; and wherever they saw fit, they squatted; intending to make good their titles, ere long, by taking the reins of government into their own hands. For such a result they were evidently preparing, when in the year 1643, they formed the confederation of the "United Colonies of New England"—a league offensive and defensive, against both the Dutch and the Indians. They "are said to have met, shortly after, upon a design of extirpating the former."*

The ill-advised and reckless policy of Governor Kieft, in provoking

* Eastman's New York. O'Callaghan's New Netherland.

a bloody war with the Indians, at this time, was in a fair way of accomplishing these designs of the English without their agency. This disastrous war commenced in the year 1640, and continued, except during an interval of five months, until 1645. So desolating were its effects on the Dutch population, that, at its close, there were remaining around New Amsterdam, besides private traders, no more than a hundred men. The plantations on the New Jersey side, suffered, comparatively, more than any others. The savages laid waste every cultivated spot from the Navesink to Tappan.*

Both parties, having become nearly exhausted—though the Indians remained vastly superior in numbers, to the Dutch—overtures of peace from Governor Kieft were accepted by the natives. A grand council assembled at the request of the former. Six mighty chiefs, the representatives of thirteen of the surrounding tribes "seated themselves, silent and grave in front of Fort Amsterdam, before the Director-general and his council and the whole commonality; and there having religiously smoked the great calumet, concluded 'in the presence of the sun and of the ocean,' a solemn and durable peace with the Dutch; which both the contracting parties reciprocally bound themselves honorably and firmly to maintain and observe."†

It has been doubted by some whether our county was at all settled by white people under the Dutch regime. Without expressing a very confident opinion upon the subject, I will offer the evidences which have come under my own observation, in favor of such settlement.

Dr. Hodge in his history of the Presbyterian Church, asserts that, "previous to the surrender, the Dutch had settlements near Shrewsbury, around Newark, and on the banks of the Raritan, and were mixed with other settlers, in various parts of the eastern section of the State."‡

Mr. Whitehead informs us of a letter contained in the Albany Records from the Heer Werkhoven to Baron Vander Capellen, stating that the lands about Navesink and Raritan's Kill had been purchased for him in 1649, and complaining that they had not been allotted to him. There is no proof, adds our respected author, that it was ever

* Aert Theunissen Van Patten, as he was trading at the Bear-gat, outside of Sandy Hook, was surprised and murdered by the Indians, who afterwards, at Hoboken, killed also his wife, children and servants, and destroyed his cattle, stock and plantation. New Netherland, p. 287. Scot's Model, 276.

† O'Callaghan, 356—390.

‡ Hodge Con. His. Pres. Ch., p. 49.

done.* But the letter of Werkhoven is proof of a purchase, and of an intention to form a settlement.

The same author has given us from the Albany Records, a "Voyage to Newesing," or Navesink, by Mr. Krieges, Govert Lookerman, and others, in the company's yacht, in 1663. Here mention is made of their arriving "at the Kil which enters between Rensselaer's pier and the sand point."† There was then, it seems, a well known pier on our shore, called "Rensselaer's Pier," built of course by the Dutch, to accommodate sloops or other vessels. May there not have been planters, or traders settled in the interior, who had occasion to make use of this pier?

Smith, after mentioning the early settlements at Elizabeth Town on the grant of Col. Nicolls, seems to express a doubt, "whether Middletown and Shrewsbury had not Dutch and English inhabitants before." "About this time, however," he adds, "was a great resort of industrious, reputable farmers; the English inhabitants from the west end of Long Island almost generally removed hither; and most of them fixed about Middletown, from whence by degrees they extended their settlements to Freehold and thereabouts. To Shrewsbury there came many families from New England."‡

The same author afterwards§ relates the story of Penelope Stout; which may be relied on as substantially correct, and which affords strong evidence of the settlement of Middletown under the Dutch. I have compared it with two other written accounts; and they all agree in the main points; especially as to the date of the event. One is Benedict's History of the Baptists‖; and the other, a manuscript written by an old gentleman of the Stout family at Hopewell, more than twenty years ago. The posterity of Mrs. Stout also still preserve the tradition in their memory as they have done for more than a century.

I will briefly narrate the circumstances as taken from these several writers, without adhering strictly to the language of either:—While New York was in possession of the Dutch, about the time of the Indian war in New England, a Dutch ship from Amsterdam, was stranded on Sandy Hook, but the passengers got on shore. A young man who had been sick most of the voyage, was taken so ill after landing, that he could not travel. The other passengers afraid of the Indians, would not wait for his recovery, but promised to send for him on their arrival at New Amsterdam, to which they hastened.

* East Jersey, p. 21, in note.

† East Jersey, Note B. p. 177, 178.

‡ Smith's New Jersey, p. 62.

§ Ibid, p. 65-67.

‖ See vol. 1., p. 574.

The wife of the poor invalid, however, could not desert the object of her tender love. Though she could not save him from the hand of the ruthless savages, she could suffer death with him. The unhappy pair were soon discovered by the Indians, who, with unpitying eye, immediately despatched the man, and as they supposed also the woman. Having rifled them of their clothing and everything about their persons worth possessing, they departed, leaving their bodies on the beach. The young woman however revived; and though shockingly wounded, succeeded in finding a shelter in a hollow tree, in which she remained several days. At length she was discovered by two of the natives, one of whom would have killed her, but the other, an elderly man, prevented him; and laying her on his shoulder the humane Indian carried her to his wigwam near the present site of Middletown village. Some time after, the Dutch heard of a white woman being there among the Indians, and came to her relief. Her kind preserver, who by this time had healed her wounds, left it to her choice to go or stay. She went with them to New Amsterdam. Afterwards, having become acquainted with one Richard Stout, the hero of another tale —for there is no romance equal to that of real life—she married him. She was now in her twenty-second year, and Stout in his fortieth. Her first husband's name is not mentioned. The name of her father was Van Princis, of Amsterdam.

Richard Stout was the son of John Stout of Nottinghamshire, England, whose paternal mansion the son had left, and gone to sea, on board a vessel of war, on account of his father's interference in a love affair between him and a young woman beneath his rank. Having served about seven years in this capacity, he had received his discharge at New Amsterdam. Here he must have lived for some years acquiring the language of the people, and accumulating a handsome property, but remaining an incorrigible bachelor, until he met with the young Dutch widow; in whom he evidently found a congenial spirit. Her strange adventures, harmonizing in many respects with his own perhaps, wrought so powerfully on his sympathies, as, in spite of himself, to shake any rash purpose he may have cherished for half his former years. Besides, they were both adventurers in a new world, whither they had come to seek their fortunes; and so on.

The widow, during her residence among the Indians, had probably been no indifferent, or disinterested observer of the natural beauties of the country, the wonderful fertility of its soil, and the delightful temperature of its climate. The Indians too, though they had murdered her husband, she afterwards had learned, were less warlike and

cruel than those along the North River and about New Amsterdam; and she had found among them at least one friend, in whom she could confide. Where could there, on the whole, be a more desirable spot for a settlement?

I would not affirm that this young woman first turned the attention of her husband and others to the formation of a settlement at Middletown, and became herself its pioneer: but I must confess that I see nothing very improbable in the supposition. It is affirmed in the Stout manuscript, that immediately after her marriage with Stout, they settled in Middletown, and that "there were at that time, but six white families in the settlement, including their own; which was in the year 1648." Here they "became rich in property and rich in children." They had seven sons and three daughters; whose names, with those of their families, are still preserved. At the time of Mrs. Stout's death, which was at the age of 110 years, her offspring had increased to 502 souls. Whether any monumental stone marks the spot where her remains are deposited, I have not yet been able to ascertain; but she bore to her grave, in her frightful scars and fractured scull, memorials more honorable than many of which brave warriors proudly boast—memorials, not of hatred to any of her species, but of pure attachment to the object of her plighted faith.

Smith, having mentioned her arrival at New Amsterdam, says—"A while after, marrying to one Stout, they lived together at Middletown among other Dutch inhabitants." These people may have been for a time mere squatters. They may have lived here in peace with the natives, and by their consent, without a written title to the soil, until the time of the surrender; and then, some of the Dutch may have left their habitations and departed, with many others, especially from the weaker settlements, who left the country disgusted with the perfidy of the English. While such as were intermarried with English families and a few others, perhaps, remained and fell in soon after with the newly organized English settlement. These suggestions are offered with great diffidence, as merely hypothetical; but they may be deemed worthy of consideration, in accounting for the want of further traces of the settlement on the Records at Albany or elsewhere, as intimated by Mr. Whitehead in his preface.

In corroboration of the above date of Stout's marriage, which was taken probably from the family record, it may be proper to mention that the name of his oldest son "John Stoutt," appears among the Townshippers of Navesink in 1668.* Richard Stoutt one of the

* See Monmouth Records.

patentees, probably, constituted his son, then under age, a townshipper with part of a share of land in order to make up the required number of settlers.

In 1664, Governor Stuyvesant, a man of great dignity, integrity and penetration, who by his activity and zealous devotion to the interests of his country had, during an administration of seventeen years, kept the New Englanders at bay, and brought the New Netherlands to a condition, comparatively happy and prosperous, was called suddenly to surrender the country to a British fleet.

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Immediately after the surrender, preparations were made to form an English settlement in our county on quite an extensive plan. In April 1665, Col. Nicolls, the "Governor under his royal highness, the Duke of York, of all his territories in America," granted a patent of the whole of Monmouth and a great part of Middlesex, "unto William Goulding, Samuel Spicer, Richard Gibbins, Richard Stoutt, James Grover, John Bowne, John Tilton, Nathaniel Sylvester, William Reape, Walter Clarke, Nicholas Davis, and Obadiah Holmes, patentees, and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns." In this patent the country is described in the words following: "All that tract and part of the main land, beginning at a certain place, called or known by the name of Sandy Point, and so running along the bay west-north-west till it come to the mouth of Raritan river, from thence going along the said river to the westernmost part of a certain marsh land, which divides the river into two parts. And from that part to run in a direct south-west line into the woods twelve miles; and then to turn away south-east and by south until it fall into the main ocean.*

The principal conditions of this grant were that the patentees should within three years from its date, "manure and plant the aforesaid lands and premises, and settle there, one hundred families at least." With the validity of this patent we have at present no concern. It was afterwards disowned by the Lords Proprietors, which created no little difficulty. But they finally, in 1674 gave instruction, that the inhabitants of the Navesinks, considering their faithfulness to the Lords Proprietors, should upon their petition have their townships surveyed and incorporated, and have equal privileges with the other inhabitants of the Province; and the pretended Patentees, who had laid out money in purchasing land from the Indians, should have

* Leaming & Spicer, p. 661, and Monmouth Records.

allotted to them each 500 acres.* Our chief inquiry at present is, whether the hundred families were actually settled on this tract and where they took up their abode? This we have the satisfaction of being prepared to answer, from the original minutes of proceedings instituted under the patent, and preserved in our County Clerk's office.

"At a General Assembly of the Patentees and Deputies, held at Portland Point, the 4th of June, 1668, it was ordered upon full debate hereof, that no more persons, whatsoever, either purchasers, townsmen or others, shall henceforth be admitted or taken in, there being in number about one hundred and eighteen, as near as can at present be found; or if it be found there are not so many, yet notwithstanding, no more are to be from henceforth admitted as aforesaid." I have the whole list of one hundred and eighteen names; nearly all English. Several of these Englishmen had however been residents among the Dutch in New Netherland previous to the surrender. The patentees were chiefly from Long Island; but the greater part of the purchasers came from Rhode Island, the Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies and from Barbadoes.

Their settlements were principally on the three necks of land called by the Indians Navesink, Narumsunk and Potapeck. Navesink included the Highlands and all the township of Middletown stretching along the shore of Raritan Bay. Narumsunk was that division which commences between the Navesink and Shrewsbury rivers, including Shrewsbury, Red Bank and Tinton Falls, and extending to Colt's Neck. Potapeck lay along the sea-shore, embracing Long Branch, Deal, and perhaps Eatontown. They were allowed, by the terms of their patent, to erect towns and villages, "provided that they associate themselves, and that the houses of their towns lie not too far distant and scattering one from the other." Under this provision Middletown and Shrewsbury soon sprung up to be towns of some importance.

They were permitted to erect "such fortifications" as were necessary "for defence against an enemy." Moreover, the Patentees and either five or seven associates or deputies, elected by the major part of the inhabitants, should constitute an assembly with "full power and authority to make such peculiar and prudential laws and constitutions amongst the inhabitants for the better and more orderly governing of them, as to them should seem meet: provided they be not repugnant to the public laws of the government."

* Leaming & Spicer, 664.

Had the powers thus conferred, only been possessed by the grantor, and had not the Lords Proprietors so soon laid their rude hands upon the potent instrument, put by his royal highness's governor into the hands of the twelve patentees of Navesink, East Jersey might have contained an imperium in imperio, with which Mickle's "State of Gloucester"* in the western division would have borne a very slight comparison. We should have had not only our legislature of Navesink; but it would have consisted of an upper and a lower house. The Patentees and Deputies would have been our Lords and Commons. All our out-posts too would have been studded with fortifications, bristling with the mighty weapons of defence. Not even the commonwealth of Rhode Island would have exceeded us in magnitude and importance. We should afterwards have entered, as a unit, into the great confederacy, and would this day have been equally potent in the Senate of the United States, with the mighty republic of Texas.

Under this patent, courts were instituted as early as 1667, and held their sessions first at Portland Point, and afterwards alternately at Shrewsbury and Middletown. All causes and actions of debt and trespass, to the value of ten pounds, were here to be tried without appeal; but the hearing of all criminal matters was to be remitted to the assizes at New York.

In 1668 there appears to have been some little difficulty at the organization of the General Assembly of the Province, calculated to test the independent spirit and the powers of the Navesinkers. "The Deputies for Middletown and Shrewsbury, Jonathan Holmes, Edward Tart, Thomas Winterton, and John Hans, refusing to take or subscribe the oaths of allegiance and fidelity, but with provisoes, and not submitting to the laws and government, were dismissed."† The majority of the inbabitants of these towns had also refused to pay their proportion of thirty pounds, five pounds for each town in the Province, levied at the previous session for the public expenses: they had likewise refused to submit to the laws of the Province: whereupon an act was passed appointing two men to go and demand the above rate, with an additional forty shillings from each town, being their proportion of a new levy of twelve pounds on the whole of New Jersey; and to take it by distress if they refused; also to demand the positive resolution of the major part of the inhabitants, whether or no they would submit to the laws and government under the Lords Proprie-

* Reminiscences of Old Gloucester, p. 35.

† Leaming & Spicer, p. 85.

tors.* Whether these resolutions were ever enforced is doubtful, as the assembly broke up in dissension immediately after, "and seven years elapsed ere another met."

At the next session, in 1675, the province was divided into four counties, one of which consisted of "the two towns of Navesink."† But as the assembly had not determined the name of this county, the court appear to have found no little difficulty in fixing that important matter. The aboriginal name, which was at first adopted seems to have been ill-suited to the spirit of the age. A place without an English name was then considered no place at all. Hence the name of Navesink could no longer be endured. They could neither write nor pronounce it correctly. It stuck in their throats. The clerk of the court spelt it every way but the right one. At one time it was Newasink; at others Newsandes and Neusens. This they found would not do, and so at last they gave it up. Then they tried the name of Middletown. But this did not please Shrewsbury. They united the names of both into one; but this appeared so awkward that finally in despair they dated their sessions at ———. After taxing their ingenuity in vain for seven years, to settle this grave question, the general assembly of East Jersey under the twenty-four proprietors, at length relieved them of their perplexity by performing the duty to which all parents should themselves attend promptly. Never should it be left for children to name themselves. At their first session in 1682, they divided East Jersey into four counties defining the boundaries of each, and to the great joy and mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned gave to our county the genuine English, and ever memorable name of MONMOUTH.

* Leaming & Spicer, p. 89, 90. East Jersey, p. 52, 53.

† Leaming & Spicer, p. 96.

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED MAY 7TH, 1846.

From Hon. Jacob Burnet of Cincinnati. The Transactions of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. Vol. I.

J. Q. Adams's Oration before the Cincinnati Astronomical Society, Nov. 10th, 1843.

Two Annual Addresses before the Society in 1844 and 1845, by Jacob Burnet and E. D. Mansfield.

From Hon. Phil. Dickinson of Paterson. Copy of a letter from Robert Troup to Col. Hugh Hughes, Fishkill, New York; dated Raritan, Somerset Co., Jan. 16th, 1781.

From John Jay, Esq., of New York. History of the American Revolution, by William Gordon, D D. 3 vols., 8 vo.

Sketches of the History of New Hampshire, by John M. Whiton.

From the Author. History of Long Island, by the Rev. N. S. Prime.

From the New York Historical Society. The Oregon Question, by Albert Gallatin.

Proceedings of the Society for the years 1845 and 1843.

From John Jordan, Jr., Esq., of Phila. Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania. 16 vols.

From David A. Hayes. Tabular Statement of the number of acres of land in each county and of the amount of taxes assessed in Virginia in 1845.

From the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Proceedings of the Society for the year 1845 and January and February, 1846.

From Abraham Clark, M. D., of Kinderhook. Reports by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen to its British and American Members.

Original Deed from Samuel Clark to Thomas Clark for land in Elizabethtown, Dec. 23d, 1702.

From the Author. History of Ferdinand and Isabella, (20th edition,) by William H. Prescott.

From George Hampton of Perth Amboy. Autographs of Brig. Genl. Mercer; Dep. Qr. Master Genl. James Caldwell, and Commissary Benjamin Flower of the Revolutionary Army.

From the State Department, Washington. Three boxes Public Documents, &c.

From George Folsom, Esq., of New York. Notes on the Iroquois Indians, by Henry R. Schoolcraft.

From the Maryland Historical Society. Newspaper Report of the Proceedings of the Society at the Annual Meeting, Feb. 5th, 1846.

Historical Sketch of the Early Christian Missions among the Indians of Maryland, by B. U. Campbell.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society. Collections of the Society. Vols. VIII and IX. 3d series.

From the Author. The Literature of American Local History, by Hermann E. Ludwig.

From the Author. Life of General Zebulon Pike, by Lt. Col. Henry Whiting, U. S. A. (Sparks' Amer. Biog. Vol. V.)

Revolutionary Orders of General Washington. Edited by Lt. Col. Whiting.

From Lieut. Wm. B. Beverley, U. S. A. The Trve Travels Adventvres and Observations of Captaine John Smith in Europe, Asia, Africke and America with the Generall Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles. Reprint—2 vols., 8vo.

From Thomas Gordon of Trenton. Original Letter from William Dockwra, the Proprietors' Register in England to Governor Andrew Hamilton, of East Jersey, dated April 1st, 1693.

From R. S. Field of Princeton. Original Deed for lot in Burlington, dated September 23d, 1680.

From Charles Frazer of Trenton. Copy of a Letter from Governor Franklin to the Council and Assembly, dated June 23d, 1776, relating to his arrest and examination.

Original Parchment Deed for lands in West Jersey, dated April 6th, 1686.

From Col. Robt. G. Johnson. Copy of a Triparte Deed between William Fenwick and his son Edward; Frances Nevill; and John Heron and Edward Burdett, respecting the Manor of Staunton, Northumberland, the ancestral seat of John Fenwick of West Jersey.

"A brief account of the Swedish Mission from its commencement and cessation in Racoon and Penns Neck, by Rev. Doctor Nicholas Collin"—copied from their Church Record.

Copy of a Journal of Abel Thomas, a preacher of the Society of Friends, while travelling in the Southern States in 1781.

From Charles Silgreaves, M. D., of Warren Co. A piece of Sandwich Island Calico, manufactured from Bark—a Geological specimen—and an Indian arrow head from the forks of the Delaware.

From Mrs. Stilwell of Freehold. "God's sovereignty no objection to the sinner's striving :"—a sermon by Wm. Tennent, Jr., 1765.

Through Rev. R. K. Rodgers. Four old New Jersey Papers and one Freeman's Journal of Philadelphia.

From Dr. Jacob Van Doren, Long Branch. Proceedings of the Legislative Council of New Jersey, 1798-9.

Two New Brunswick Gazettes, 1790.

Original Passport from the King of France, 1702.

From James N. Lawrence of Imlaystown. History of New Jersey, by Saml. Smith.

"Liberty and Property without Oppression"—referring to the riots in Monmouth Co., 1679.

Examination of Aaron Burr's Conspiracy.

Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Feb. 1771, with some account of the Society's Missions in the Colonies.

The Dying Words and Confession of William Stuart who was executed for Burglary and Murder in Burlington, July 4th, 1772.

Six miscellaneous interesting Pamphlets.

From Mr. Strong of Middletown Point. A sermon by Rev. George Whitefield preached in Philadelphia, 1746.

Minutes of New Jersey Assembly at Burlington, Oct. 16th, 1742, with notes thereon.

Petitions and Memorials of the Eastern and Western Proprietors to the Legislature, 1775.

Votes and Proceedings of the Committee of Safety of New Jersey, January and March, 1776.

From Littleton White of Shrewsbury. Original Patent from Sir George Carteret for land in Shrewsbury, 1679.

An Original Paper referring to the History of Shrewsbury.

Original Papers giving accounts of rencounters between 5 Tories and 12 American troops in 1779 and between 25 Refugees and a body of Citizens.

Acts of General Assembly of New Jersey, 1710,—May, 1730, April, 1762, May, 1763.

Orders of the Provincial Congress and Convention relative to the Militia, June 14th, and August 11th, 1776.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Council of New Jersey, February, 1750.

Two New York Weekly Journals, 1734 and 1744.

Original Letter from Phil. Kearny of Amboy, dated March 3d, 1736'7.

Marriage Licenses for various Parties, 1761 to 1769.

Original Manuscript Proceedings of Committee of Safety of Shrewsbury, 1775, 1776.

Assessor's List for the Poor Rate in Shrewsbury, 1764.

From Wm. H. Crawford of Middletown. The Declaration of Matthew and James Gibson—addressed to the Gov. of Pennsylvania—in relation to the killing of some Conestoga Indians, 1764.

The Gentleman's Magazine, 1744.

From Abra'm Probasco of Upper Freehold. Acts of General Assembly of New Jersey, 1754, 1757.

From George F. Fort, M. D., of New Egypt. An Original Paper on the death and capture of a notorious refugee, John Bacon.

From Jonathan Forman of Monmouth. The Plea of the Colonies against the charges of Lord Mansfield and others by a native of Pennsylvania.

Oration on the death of Washington, delivered at Trenton, by Rev. Saml. S. Smith, President of College of New Jersey.

MEMBERS ELECTED

MAY 7TH, 1846.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Peter C. Adams, *Newark.*
Garret B. Adrain, *N. Brunswick.*
James Albro, *Elizabethtown.*

Isaac Baldwin, *Newark.*
Wickliffe E. Baldwin, *Newark.*
Abraham Brown, *Mt. Holly.*
Bowes Reed Brown, *Recklesstown.*
Horace E. Baldwin, *Newark.*
Francis J. Brognard, *Mays Landing.*
John Wardell Brown, *Chesterfield.*
Abraham Browning, *Camden.*

Thomas Cadwalader, *Trenton.*
Samuel Cassedy, *Jersey City.*
Peter J. Clark, *Flemington.*
William Cook, *Princeton*
Thomas P. Carpenter, *Woodbury.*
Alex. G. Cattell, *Salem.*
John Colt, *Paterson.*
John Coryell, *Lambertville.*

Stephen D. Day, *Orange.*
Eleazer Monroe Dodd, *Orange.*
Philemon Dickinson, *Trenton.*

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, *Bridgeton.*
Wm. B. Ewing, M.D., *Greenwich.*
James B. Elmendorf, M.D., *Millstone.*
James Ewing, *Trenton.*

Enoch Fithian, M.D., *Greenwich.*
George F. Fort, M.D., *New Egypt.*
Samuel R. Gummere, *Trenton.*

Oliver S. Halsted, Jr., *Newark.*
Edward T. Hillyer, *Newark.*
Jabez W. Hayes, *Newark.*
Thos. Douglass Hoxie, *Paterson.*

Rev. Chas. K. Imbrie, *Rahway.*

John B. Johnes, M.D., *Moorestown.*

John Kean, *Elizabethtown.*
Thomas T. Kinney, *Newark.*
Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, *Amwell.*
Rev. Shep. K. Kollock, *Burlington.*

Isaac W. Lanning, *Trenton.*
John Lillie, M.D., *Lambertville.*

J. Dickinson Miller, *Jersey City.*
Edmund Morris, *Burlington.*
Franklin S. Mills, *Trenton.*
Wm. K. McDonald, *Newark.*

Whitfield Nichols, M.D., *Newark.*

Stacy A. Paxton, *Trenton.*
Jabez P. Pennington, *Newark.*

Joseph C. Potts, *Trenton.*

Isaac N. Rankin, *Newark.*
Gideon Ross, *Westfield.*
Wm. A. Righter, *Newark.*
David B. Ryall, *Freehold.*

Thomas J. Saunders, M.D., *Woodbury.*
William Stevens, *Newark.*
Wm. P. Sherman, *Trenton.*
Rev. Garret C. Schenck, *Pompton.*
William Snowden, *Trenton.*
George Sykes, *New Hanover.*
Rev. Samuel Starr, *Trenton.*
Thomas Sinnickson, *Salem.*
Robert D. Spencer, *Mt. Holly.*
Com. Chas. Stewart, U. S. N., *Bordentown.*
Lorenzo A. Sykes, *Newark.*
George W. Smythe, *Belvidere.*

Rev. Peter O. Studdiford, D.D., *Lambertville.*

Rev. J. Elliott Thompson, *Paterson.*
Nathan Thorp, *Rahway.*
Richard P. Thompson, *Salem.*
Joseph N. Tuttle, *Newark.*

Rev. Court'd Van Rensselaer, *Burlington.*
Peter Vredenberg, Jr., *Freehold.*

James W. Wall, *Trenton.*
William Wilson, *Lambertville.*
John H. Wakefield, *Lambertville.*
James Wood, *Morristown.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Hon. Joseph H. Crane, *Dayton, Ohio.*
Hon. Richard S. Coxe, *Washington City.*
Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D., *Philadelphia.*
Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D.D., *New York.*
Harvey Lindsley, *Washington City.*
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Joshua B. Howell, *Uniontown, Pa.*
Rev. George Pierson, *Florida, Orange Co., New York.*

Hon. James D. Westcott, *Tallahassee, Fa.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Edward Armstrong, Esq., *Philadelphia.*
Hon. Isaac Blackford, *Terre Haute, Ind.*
Hon. George Bancroft, *Boston*
Prof. Edward D. Mansfield, *Cincinnati.*

SALEM, *Sept.* 3*d*, 1846.

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY met in the Court House at this place to-day at 12 o'clock. In the absence of the President, who was detained in Newark by his official duties, the chair was taken by the 1st Vice President, Col. ROBERT G. JOHNSON; the Hon. CHARLES C. STRATTON, Governor of the State, occupying a seat at his side.

The Corresponding Secretary made a report of the Correspondence of the Society since the previous meeting. Communications had been exchanged with the Historical Societies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania; and letters were laid before the meeting from HON. GEORGE BANCROFT, HON. WM. P. PREBLE, (of Maine), Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, D.D., and EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Esq., of Philadelphia, D. K. ESTE, Esq., of Cincinnati, Rev. S. K. KOLLOCK, Rev. C. K. IMBRIE and others in acknowledgment of their election as Honorary, Corresponding, or Resident Members. A communication from Calvin Dodd, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for Essex county, tendering to the Society the use of a room, &c., in the Court House at Newark, was read, and, on motion of Rev. D. V. McLean, was laid on the table to be acted on at the January meeting, when the location of the Library, &c., will be determined on. A letter from Mr. S. Alofsen, of Jersey City, was read, correcting some errors, generally current, respecting the ancestors of Col. Peter Schuyler, and the origin of the name of Bergen, applied to the first settlement in East Jersey.

The Secretary stated that he had also received a note from the present possessor of the titles, &c. of the Carteret family in England, informing him that no papers or documents in any way relating to the connection of Sir George Carteret or his brother Philip with East Jersey, were known to be now in the possession of any branch of the family.

Among other donations announced were the original MS. minutes of the Committee of Safety for the town of Shrewsbury, from May 27th, 1775, to March 6th, 1776, and other papers of the time, received from Mr. Littleton White. The Secretary stated that they were of more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as it had been somewhat doubtful whether Shrewsbury had ever joined with the other towns of Monmouth county in the patriotic measures which characterized that period of the Revolution: a doubt which was satisfactorily removed by these papers.

The afternoon session convened at 4 o'clock, when Mr. Wm. B. Kinney, from the Committee on Publication, reported that since the last meeting, the first number of the Quarterly Periodical of the Society had been published, and that the second was now in press. The Committee stated in their report that "as it was intended that this publication should not become a burthen to the Treasury, they hope that the members generally will use their exertions to enlarge the subscription list: at present there are not a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its continuance. The subscription being one dollar per annum, and it being the intention of the Committee to increase the quantity of matter, with the increase of patronage, there would be no impediment in the way of its general distribution on the score of price." After the report was read, Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer made some remarks approbatory of the publication.

Mr. Whitehead, from the Committee on Statistics, presented a paper prepared for the Committee by Col. Johnson, exhibiting the annual exports of Salem co., giving ample evidence of the fertility of its soil, and the industry of the people.

It would be an essential service to the State would similar statistics be obtained from every county.

Mr. Kinney, from the Committee on Purchases, reported substantially that the committee had procured information, since the last meeting, of two perfect files of the two oldest papers of the State, which it was probable would be obtained for the library—but nothing had as yet been secured under the authority given the committee.

In consequence of the absence of the Chairmen, no reports were received from the Committee on the Society's Seal—on the monumental inscriptions in Newark—and on the circumstances connected with the death of Rev. James Caldwell.

Mr. Whitehead presented the inscriptions on the monuments in the old burying grounds in Perth Amboy, and the Society was inform-

ed that similar registers were in preparation by gentlemen in a number of the older towns of the State.

Rev. Dr. Ogilby, in behalf of the Committee on Nominations, reported favorably on a number of names presented at the last meeting, when the gentlemen thus nominated were generally elected, and new nominations were made to be acted on at the next meeting.

Mr. John P. Jackson presented the following preamble and resolutions;

This Society having heard with gratification that the citizens of Monmouth County in this State have organized an Association for the erection of a Monument on the battle ground of Monmouth, to mark the scene and perpetuate the prominent incidents of the memorable battle of the American Revolution fought near Freehold in that County,

Be it Resolved, That this Society feel a lively interest, in all efforts to preserve by appropriate mementos the remembrance of the events, in our State, which are signalized for their patriotism and valor, and do cordially recommend to their fellow-citizens of Monmouth county the prosecution of their patriotic design of erecting on the battle-field of Monmouth a suitable monument to commemorate that brilliant display of American heroism, and trust that the zeal and energy already manifested will be continued, and its speedy completion secured.

Resolved, That this Society respectfully recommend to the Legislature of this State, to all civil and ecclesiastical societies, and to all associations and professions of men, the securing of the portraits of distinguished Jerseymen, who, whether in church or state, in the private walks of life or in distinguished public stations, have by their wisdom and their virtues, interwoven their names with their country's history, and adorned by their useful and honorable lives the annals of New Jersey, to be preserved in such places as should be deemed most suitable;—to the end that posterity may thus enjoy the most vivid and impressive memorials of their illustrious progenitors, and be animated to the imitation of their excellence.

Dr. Maurice Beasley presented the Society with a copy of the Diary of Mr. Jacob Spicer, kept for many years previous to the Revolution, abounding with entries illustrative of the manners and customs of his time.

Col. Johnson presented for the inspection of the Society, the original commission to Fenwick, as Major of Cavalry, to attend with his troop at Carlisle; bearing the sign manual of Oliver Cromwell:—an old and interesting document in good preservation.

The Society then took a recess until evening, when a paper was read before a large audience by Wm. B. Kinney, Esq., of Newark, "On the establishment and progress of the Press and Periodical Literature in New Jersey."

On motion of Mr. Jackson,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be communicated to the author of the elegant, impressive and valuable paper, which has just been read, and that a copy be requested to be placed in the archives of the Society.*

On motion of Mr. McLean,

Resolved, That the Society entertaining a grateful sense of the hospitalities received from the citizens of Salem, respectfully return their thanks therefor.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at Elizabethtown on the first Thursday in November, 1846.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, Sept. 3d, 1846.

FROM REV. ASHBEL GREEN, D.D.

Philadelphia, *May* 19*th*, 1846.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday I received information that I had been elected a member of "The Historical Society of New Jersey." I enclose ten dollars for your Association; which is probably the only contribution I shall ever make. If I live a few weeks longer, I shall enter my 85th year. A merciful God has been pleased to spare my eye-sight; so that I have read more pages within the last seven years, than in any similar period of my life. But I am very feeble, and my lower ex-

* Mr. Kinney's Paper is reserved for publication hereafter.

tremities are so weak, that I cannot walk any distance, without an arm to hold me up. But "all the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come." Make my best respects acceptable to your fellow members.

Affectionately adieu,

ASHBEL GREEN.

Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray.

FROM MR. S. ALOFSEN.

Jersey City, *August* 31*st*, 1846.

Dear Sir,

The discourse of Mr. King before the Society contains a few statements in regard to the date of the arrival, in this country, of the families of the Van Rensselaers and the Schuylers, etc. etc.—which are not correct, although made, I presume, on no less authority than Judge Benson, Chancellor Kent, and other distinguished names.

I have taken the liberty to correct these slight mistakes by a note which you will find annexed to the copy I herewith enclose, with the request that the same may be placed in the library of the Society.

[Which corrections are as follows:

On page 34—The conjecture—that there were some Norwegians among the colonists of *Bergen*, from whom the place derived its name is supported by neither tradition nor authority. It is more probable that the settlement was named after the village of Bergen in the environs of Alkmaar—a city in the Province of Holland. In my opinion, however, the place derived its name from the features of the country;—the hills being, at least in the eyes of a Hollander, sufficiently high to be called "Mountains"—(*Bergen.*)

On page 54 is the reference to the Schuyler family. From MSS. in possession of the Schuyler family, at West Troy, Rhinebeck, New York, and Belleville, N. J., and from the archives of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck (lodged in part with Dr. Callaghan at Albany) and those of the Dutch Church at Albany, which I have examined, I have deduced the following facts:

Philip Pieterse, (or son of Pieter) Schuyler of Amsterdam, arrived in New Netherlands about 1649-50; not 1632 as stated by Mr. King (and also by myself in a letter printed on page 71: inwhich another

error is committed in making General Philip Schuyler the grandson of "Peter," instead of *John* Schuyler.) He married Dec. 12th, 1650, at Fort Orange, Margritta, daughter of Arentse Van Sleechtenhorst of Niewkerck, Director of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck. He died 9th May, 1683, O. S., and in his last will was styled Captain and old Commissioner of Justice in Albany. His eight surviving children were :—

1. *Geertrui*, who married Stephanus Van Cortland of New York and left descendants.

2. *Alyda*, who married, first, Nicholas Van Rensselaer, Clergyman of Albany, and second, Robert Livingston of Albany, by whom she had issue.

3. *Pieter*, whose descendants reside at West Troy, N. Y.

4. *Brant*, who settled in the city of New York and left descendants.

5. *Arent*, born 25th June, 1662, settled in New Jersey early in the 18th century and left descendants. He resided at Pompton in 1706; subsequently, about 1710, he removed to New Barbadoes, now Belleville, and a few years after he opened the copper mines which were on his estate. *Colonel Peter Schuyler* was the second son of his second marriage.

6. *Philip*, left no descendants.

7. *Johannes*, left descendants and was the grandfather of General Philip Schuyler of the Revolution.

8. *Margritta*, married John Collins of Albany and left descendants.]

With great regard, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your ob't serv't,

S. ALOFSEN.

W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Soc., Newark.

EXPORTS OF SALEM COUNTY,

Communicated by Colonel Robert G. Johnson.

Salem, *June 20th*, 1846.

Dear Sir,

I send to you for the information of the Historical Society of New Jersey, the *Statistics* of the estimated *annual exportation* of the surplus articles produced by the labor and care of the people of the County of Salem.

I will here remark that the County of Salem contains about 300 square miles, and the population by the last census was ascertained to be 16,024.

GRAIN.

Wheat, -	68,919 bush. at 90 cts.	$62,027 10		
Corn, -	386,254 " " 50 "	193,127 00		
Oats, -	174,574 " " 31 "	54,117 94		
Buckwheat, -	6,000 " " 60 "	3,060 00		
Rye, -	2,322 " " 60 "	1,392 00		
			$313,724 00	

MEAT FROM LIVE STOCK.

Fat Cattle, 880 head, average weight per head 575 lbs. at $5 per hund. -	$25,300	
Pork in the Hog, 600,000 lbs. at $5, -	30,000	
Calves, 4,450 head at $4,50 per head, -	20,025	
Sheep, 4,000 head at $2,00 " " -	8,000	
		83,325 00
Hay, Straw, Brooms, Husks, - - - -		28,400 00

GRASS SEEDS.

Clover, -	500 bushels at $5 00 -	$2,500	
Timothy, -	600 " " 2 50 -	1,500	
Herd, -	30,000 " " 0 45 -	13,500	
			17,500 00

FRUITS.

Apples, Plums, Peaches,—50,000 bushels taken from Salem wharves, - - - - - -	17,500 00

TRUCK,

In which the people estimate garden and field vegetables; also they have included in their sales fruits of different kinds. This was from the principal truck growers from the townships adjoining the river, -	50,475 00

FOREST.

Ship Plank, -	450,000 feet at $20	$90,000		
Sawed Scantling, -	315,000 " " 15	36,750		
Cord Wood, -	12,100 cords at 3½	42,350		
Staves, -	35,000 at 20	700		
Hoop Poles, -	290,000 at 35	7,250		
Bark, (ground) -	260 tons at 22	5,720		
Market Baskets,	16,000 at 31	4,960		
			187,730 00	
		Carried forward,	$698,654 00	

		Amount brought forward,	$698,654 00
		VESSELS—*Ships.*	
Stephen Baldwin,	650 tons.		
Shenango,	600 "		
Burlington,	600 "		
Watagee,	450 "		
		Barques.	
Sarah Hand,	350 tons.		
*Pons,	250 "		
	2900 tons at $35 per ton,	$101,500	
		STEAMERS.	
John McKeim,	300 tons.		
Erickson,	100 "		
Empress,	140 "		
Cumberland,	100 "		
	640 tons at $35 per ton,	$22,400	
		SCHOONERS.	
Monmouth,	140 tons.		
Emma Louisa,	120 "		
Forrest,	100 "		
2 at Pennsgrove,	200 "		
Barge,	140 "		
Sloop Ann,	60 "		
Do.	30 "		
	790 tons at $30 per ton,	$23,700	
7 Canal Boats,	700 " at $15 per ton,	10,500	
	Total, - -	158,100	
These vessels were built within the last six years, (as I have understood,) and as it takes much time in preparing the materials, the labor of building them must necessarily render a length of time unavoidable, so as to run into different years. The whole amount of their market value as above being divided by 6, the number of years, makes the annual surplus -			26,350 00
		Carried forward,	$725,004 00

* Pons was the Slaver.

Amount brought forward,		$752,400 00

☞ There are now on the stocks building 4 schooners, 2 sloops, 5 large canal boats, (largest size,) 1 lime boat of 60 tons.

FURS AND WOOL.

Furs—principally sent to New York, -	$7,500	
Wool, - - - - - - -	5,500	
		13,000 00

LEATHER, SOAP AND CANDLES.

Leather, - - - - - - -	$13,000	
Soap and Candles, - - - - -	4,460	
		17,460 00
Castings, - - - - - -	$5,000	
Scrap Iron, - - - - - -	1,000	
Feathers and Rags, - - - - -	1,000	
Cider and Vinegar and Bricks, - -	640	
		7,640 00
Carriages, - - - - - -	$3,000	
Grain Threshing Machines, - - -	923	
Oil of Sassafras, - - - - -	1,000	
Sumac, 50 tons, at $35 per ton, - -	1,750	
		6,673 00
		$769,777 00

With considerable labor and expense I have obtained the foregoing. I regret that I could not get the Truck and Fruit Growers to discriminate the produce of the different articles by them raised, but I am inclined to think that the estimates are fair and reasonable. I regret that I could not in any way ascertain the value of the different kinds of Poultry exported. From what I have seen on board the steamboats from our town and have heard from the two upper townships which send a great proportion by wagons to Camden, I am inclined to believe that we might safely set down our exportation at $20,000.

Yours, very respectfully,

ROBT. G. JOHNSON.

P. S.—Would it not afford much valuable information to our Society and the agricultural interest in particular were gentlemen to undertake to collect statistics similar to the foregoing in every county of the State?

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF ESSEX COUNTY.

I.—Table of the number of Commitments to the Jail of the *County of Essex* from 1838 to 1845 inclusive, with the *offences charged* alphabetically arranged—submitted by the Committee on Statistics:

OFFENCES.	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	Total in 8 years.
Adultery,	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	5
Aiding an Escape,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Arson,	8	2	—	2	2	3	—	2	19
Assault,	42	57	56	46	42	44	63	89	439
Bigamy,	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	5
Burglary,	4	9	6	6	4	12	8	4	53
Contempt of Court,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Counterfeiting,	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Counterfeit Money, (passing)	5	15	2	4	8	1	6	1	42
Disturbing Worship,	2	1	3	—	2	4	1	1	14
Drunkenness,	137	102	54	51	40	60	88	142	674
False Pretenses, (obtaining property)	1	1	1	1	1	—	5	2	12
Forgery,	—	2	—	—	1	2	2	2	9
Gaming,	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Horse Stealing,	1	—	1	1	—	4	1	—	8
Infanticide,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Insane,	—	2	2	2	—	3	4	2	15
Illegal Voting,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Keeping Disorderly House,	—	2	6	4	4	7	4	9	36
Keeping House of Ill-fame,	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	6
Larceny,	54	45	31	23	54	41	53	65	366
Lewdness,	8	5	7	—	—	—	—	2	22
Malicious Mischief,	—	—	2	1	—	4	2	2	11
Murder and Causing Death,	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	6
Perjury,	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	3	9
Parentage of Bastards,	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	2	9
Pickpockets,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Poisoning,	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Profanity,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Rape and attempt to commit, &c.,	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	7
Rioting and disturbing the Peace,	36	32	22	32	30	33	22	39	246
Robbery,	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	6
Runaway & disorderly Apprentices,	3	1	—	1	—	4	5	3	17
Selling Liquor,	2	1	3	3	3	1	—	2	15
Slander,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Threats against Life or Property,	5	5	6	5	6	6	9	13	55
Vagrancy,	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	9
Witnesses,	3	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	7
Other Offences,	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	4	8
Total each year,	326	296	217	191	211	236	286	398	2161

Note.—Sometimes the same person was committed under several processes on the same day *for like offences*—and wherever this was observed, each case was considered but as *one* commitment: but where the commitments were for different offences, such, for instance, as "Assault" and "Drunkenness," every one was counted.

II.—Classification of Persons committed to the *Jail of the County of Essex* from 1838 to 1845 inclusive.

YEAR.	WHITES.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1838	227	44	39	16	326
1839	224	43	26	3	296
1840	163	32	21	1	217
1841	153	19	15	4	191
1842	135	22	43	11	211
1843	179	21	31	5	236
1844	230	22	27	7	286
1845	338	30	26	4	398
Total 8 years	1649	233	228	51	2161

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEES OF

FREEHOLD AND SHREWSBURY

IN MONMOUTH CO., ON THE OPENING OF THE REVOLUTION.

[The following papers—the originals of which were presented to the Society by Littleton White and James M. Lawrence, Esqrs. of Monmouth County—embody much interesting information, not before known, respecting the eventful period to which they refer, and are, consequently, a valuable addition to the local annals of that portion of the State. The connection between the papers and the events of the time will be seen from the following summary :—

The Boston Post Bill went into operation on May 10th, 1774, and on June 1st the Committee of Correspondence, appointed by the House of Assembly, replied to the communication received from Massachusetts, tendering their sympathy, &c. But, *the first public meeting* of the people of New Jersey to express their sentiments respecting the grievances of the Bostonians was held, it is believed, at *Lower Freehold* on the 6th June. The general movement, which soon thereafter ensued, was brought about by circular letters, emanating from a meeting of the citizens of Essex County held on the 11th June, and

the one sent to Monmouth will be found among the papers that follow (A.)

In consequence of this letter a general meeting of the people of Monmouth was held at Freehold on the 19th July, at which patriotic resolutions, drawn up with more than ordinary ability, were adopted.—The original draft is thought to be in the possession of the Society, but as the resolutions have already been given to the public, in Force's Documentary History of the United States, they have not been introduced here. Subscriptions were set on foot for the relief of the Bostonians and the result is shown in the following papers, (B. C. D.)

Freehold continued to act openly and efficiently in upholding the liberties of the country. On the 10th December, a township committee of Inspection was appointed, and the example was followed by various other towns in the County; but the people of Shrewsbury were not equally zealous. One of the following papers (E.) however, shows that there were some among them who did not hesitate openly to avow their desire to cooperate with the other townships.

Some time having been allowed to pass without any definite proceedings on the part of the people of Shrewsbury towards a union with their neighbors, the Committee of Freehold on 6th March, 1775, addressed to them the urgent letter which will be found among the papers. (F.) This producing no effect, on the 14th March, the Committee adopted a resolution declaring, the inhabitants of Shrewsbury, while in their refractory position, enemies to their King and country, and that they would have no dealings with them while they so remained. (Force's Doc. Hist. I. p. 131.] The papers that follow (G.) show that these appeals and remonstrances were at last effectual. It is to be regretted that they do not contain all the proceedings of the County.—Com.]

(A.)

LETTER FROM THE PEOPLE OF ESSEX COUNTY.

Elizabeth Town, *June* 13*th*, 1774.

Gentlemen,

The alarming Measures which have been lately taken to deprive the Inhabitants of the American Colonies of their constitutional Rights and Privileges, together with the late violent Attacks made upon the Rights and Liberties of the Inhabitants of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay (for asserting and endeavoring to maintain their Rights) manifestly intended to crush them without Mercy and thereby disunite and weaken the Colonies, and at the same time dare them to assert or own their Constitutional Rights, Liberties or Prop-

erties, under the Penalty of the like, and if possible, worse Treatment; and as the Assembly of New Jersey are not like to meet in Time, to answer the Design proposed, and the neighboring Colonies are devising and expecting the immediate Union of this Colony with them—Sundry of the Inhabitants of the County of Essex by Advertisements convened a general Meeting of said County at Newark, on Saturday last, when the said Inhabitants unanimously entered into certain Resolves and Declarations upon that Occasion, a Copy of which You have inclosed. We, the Committee appointed by the said Meeting, do earnestly request that You will immediately by Advertisement or otherwise, call a general Meeting of your County for the Purposes aforesaid as soon as possible, as we have Intelligence that it is most probable the general Congress of the Colonies will be held the latter End of July next. We think New Brunswick the most Suitable Place for the Committees to meet, and with Submission to them desire they will meet us at New Brunswick on Thursday the Twenty-first Day of July next, at Ten o'clock in the Morning, unless Some other Time and Place more Suitable shall in the meanTime be agreed upon.

We earnestly request your answer as Soon as possible.

Letters of this Tenor and Date we now dispatch to the other Counties of this Colony.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most ob't Serv'ts,

by order, STEPHEN CRANE, *Ch'n.*

To Messrs. Edward Taylor, Richard Lawrence, Elisha Lawrence, John Taylor and Henry Waddle,* and others, Inhabitants of the County of Monmouth, Friends to the Liberties and Privileges of the American Colonies.

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(B.)

LETTER FROM EDWARD TAYLOR TO JOSIAH HOLMES.

MIDDLETOWN, *January* 11*th*, 1775.

MR. HOLMES,

I here Send you the Copies of the Boston Letter, which may Inform the public that our present has Reached them and their thanks therefor. We wrote to them desiring them Not to Give up, and if they Should want a further Supply of bread to Let us know. I here Inclose the printed account of their Proceedings which I desire to have

*The Letter was directed to these gentlemen "or to any Body else in Monmouth County."

Returned. I Expect Justice Grover will be at your town Meeting who you may Send it by.

I am, Sir, your Humble Serv't,

EDWARD TAYLOR.

To Mr. Josiah Holmes, Shrewsbury.

—

(C.)

LETTERS FROM THE BOSTON COMMITTEES

enclosed in the foregoing.

BOSTON, *October 21st*, 1774.

(A Copy.)

GENTLEMEN,

You Will be Informed by Our Committee for Donations of the Receipt of Your generous present to the Sufferers in this town by the Operation of the Cruel and Detested Port bill. Such Charities not only Serve to Shew the Union and tender Sympathy of the Colonies with and for Each other, but will fix an Everlasting brand of infamy upon a Ministry whose Conduct with Respect to this devoted town has made Such Large and Extensve Charities so absolutely necessary. We are Extremely Obliged to you for the favorable Sentiments Respecting the behavior of the Inhabitants of Boston in their endeavors to ward off that Slavery and ruin which the Venal Ministry of a Venal Nation have long meditated for these once happy Colonies. As for this we are now more Immediately Suffering under the heavy Rod of power and have Reason to Expect an increase of punishment, may our future Conduct be such as will no ways derogate from our Character as men and as Christians. Happy as we are that Our Opposition to the Late Edicts of a british parliament has not only been approved by the Several towns and provinces, but by the Continental Congress, who Consider our Sufferings as the Common Cause of America, there are Yet Some in Every Colony who you may pertinently Compare *to Moles both as to Sight and Dirty Grovelling*. Of such a Cast is a writer in Rivington's Gazetteer, who, in order to deny the Charities for our poor, Asserted with more boldness than truth, that this town had voted to Expend the Collections in paving Our Streets. The Inclosed account of that Committee's prudence will show you how these Charities are applied; and as to the necessity of their Continuance you may Judge when I assure you that without exaggeration and the least Design to Lessen Our Obligations to Our worthy and Generous Donors, that this town Suffers in One Month a Greater Loss than the whole of those Brotherly Donations have

amounted to. The particular State of the town and the Late accounts from England with Respect to the present Measures You'll find in the Newspaper herewith under the Boston head. I intended to have been more particular, but am this Moment Called to attend the provincial Congress at Cambridge. Our best Respects to Our worthy and patriotic Brethren of the County of Monmouth.

I am, Gentlemen,

your Most Humble Serv't,

WILLIAM COOPER.

To the Committee of Correspondence for the County of Monmouth.

—

(D.)

Boston, *October* 21*st*, 1774.

(A Copy.)

Sir,

The kind and Generous Donation of the County of Monmouth in the Jerseys we are now to Acknowledge and with grateful hearts to thank you therefor, having Received from the Committee of said County (p^r Capt Brown) Eleven hundred and forty Bushels Rye and fifty Barrels Rye Meal, for the Suffering poor of this town, which shall be applied to the purpose Intended by the Donors—and what further Cheers Our hearts is your kind assurances of a further Supply if necessary to Enable us to Oppose the Cruel parliamentary acts Levelled not Only against this town but Our whole Constitution.

We in this town are indeed Suffering Greatly by the port bill, &c., but as it is the Cause of America, we the More patiently bear the heavy burthen, nor shall we reckon any thing too dear to Sacrifice for the Constitutional Rights of Our Brethren throughout the Colonies, nor even think of receding from or Giving up those rights,—as we are not Insensible of the noble Exertions and generous Donations of our brethren of the Jerseys, and throughout the Colonies we patiently bear the burthens providence has been pleased *first* to lay on us, not doubting but that all America will with *One* heart Oppose Every Unconstitutional act of parliament that Shall any way Infringe upon Our Charters and the rights which as Men God and Nature has Given us.

You Our brethren pity us, and we doubt not pray for us; but you Can't be fully Sensible of what we bear. Our Extensive trade being Stopped and Ruined Carries Such a train of Evils with it we Can't Enumerate, and therefore will not pretend to describe them. Your Own Reflections will furnish you Some Idea of Our Deplorable Circumstances better than we Can picture it.

We would Only Say as to Our present *Situation* that our Castle, the key of the province, is in the hands of the troops—our harbor Clogged with Ships of War—Our town filled with Six Regiments, and more Coming—the Entrance of the town fortified by a Strong Entrenchment and Cannon pointed against the whole Country—but we are not Discouraged, God has done Great things for us, he is still helping, and we trust he will in his Own time and way Deliver us.

I am, with Great Respect and Esteem, for the Committee of Donations in this town,

Sir, Your Most Obliged Humble Serv't,

BENJ. AUSTIN, per order.

To Mr. Edward Taylor and others, Committee of Correspondence for the County of Monmouth In New Jersey.

—

(E.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

Agreeable to the Resolutions of the Late General Continental Congress—The Inhabitants of the town of Shrewsbury, more Especially Such as are properly Qualified for Choosing Representatives to Serve in General Assembly, are hereby Warned to meet at the House of Josiah Halstead, in said Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, the 17th of this Instant, January, at noon, in Order to Choose a Committee for the Several purposes as Directed By the Said Congress.

As the Method Ordered By the Congress Seems to Be the only peaceable Method the Case will admit of, on failure of which, Either Confirmed Slavery or a Civil War of Course Succeeds: the Bare mention of Either of the two Last is Shocking to humane Nature, more particularly So to all true friends to the English Constitution. Therefore it Becomes the Indispensible Duty of all Such to Use their Utmost Endeavors in favor of the first or peaceable Method, and Suffer it not to miscarry or fail of its Salutary and much Desired Effects By means of any Sinister Views or Indolence of theirs. Surely Expecting on the one Hand to Be Loaded with the Curses arising from Slavery to the Latest posterity, or on the other hand the Guilt of Blood of thousands of their Brethren and fellow Christians to Lay at their Door and to Be Justly Required at their Hands. Think well of this Before it Be too Late and Let not the precious moment Pass.

SHREWSBURY, *January 2d*, 1775.

(F.)

LETTER FROM COMMITTEE OF FREEHOLD.*

FREEHOLD, *March 6th,* 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

As the Union of the american Colonies is at this alarming Crisis so earnestly desired, and assiduously promoted by every true advocate for Liberty ; and as the Representatives of this Colony have unanimously approved of, and given their assent to all the Measures recommended by the late general continental Congress; This Committee of Inspection earnestly hope that the same Unanimity may take Place in the adoption of said Measures through all the Townships in the County of Monmouth, and as they now take it for granted, that every objection, which has before operated against the Election of a Committee of Inspection in the Township of Shrewsbury, must be obviated, they entreat them by the sacred Ties of Friendship, and the Love of Freedom, and as they would wish the Promotion of Peace and Harmony, to acceed to the Plan so universally adopted, and not to fail constituting a Committee at their present annual Town Meeting.

But surely this Importunity must be at this Time in a Degree unnecessary ; our Brethren in Shrewsbury must be as ready to embrace, as others to recommend the Measure. We therefore presume we shall have the Happiness of their hearty Concurrence with us in [our] future County Transaction in Behalf of the grand [l ing] Cause.

We present you, gentlemen, our kindest Respects and best Wishes, and are, with due [respect] your Friends and fellow Subjects—The Committee of Inspection For Freehold.

Signed by their Order,

NATH. SCUDDER, *Clerk.*

(G.)

At a Meeting of freeholders and Inhabitants of the township of Shrewsbury this 27th Day of May, 1775, the following Persons were By a Great Majority Chosen a Committee of Observation for the Said town agreeable to the Direction of the General Continental Congress held at Philadelphia ye 5th of September, 1774, viz :

Josiah Holmes,	*Nicholas Vanbrunt,*
John Little,	*David Knott,*
Joseph Throckmorton,	*Cornelius Vandeveer,*
Samuel Breese,	*Samuel Longstreet,*

* Addressed "To the Respectable Inhabitants of the Township of Shrewsbury at their Annual Town Meeting."

Thomas Morford, *Benjamin Dennis,*
Garret Longstreet, *Cornelius Lane,*
Daniel Hendrickson.

Ordered, that Daniel Hendrickson and Nicholas Vanbrunt, or Either of them, Do attend the provincial Congress now Sitting at Trentown, With full power to Represent there this town of Shrewsbury. And that Josiah Holmes, David Knott and Samuel Breese Be a Sub-Committee to prepare Instructions for the Deputy or Deputies who are to attend the Congress at Trentown.

Josiah Holmes was Unanimously Chosen Chairman.

JOSIAH HOLMES, *Chairman and Town Clerk.*

* * * * * * * * * * *

—

The Shrewsbury Committee met by appointment at the House of Mr. Bonham, 6th October, 1775, and unanimously placed Josiah Holmes in the Chair—

Ordered, that public advertisements be put up for the Officers of the Several districts in this Township to render in the names of all that still retain the province arms contrary to the sense of the advertisement published by the late committee, dated 16th September, 1775, for them to be proceeded against; and also a full account must be taken of all the province arms in this township into whose hands they are, by the Captains or their order of each district, and that he takes receipts from all holding them that do train, and that a Copy of this order be served upon the Colonel.

Ordered, that Col. Samuel Breese ask the assessor about his assessment and acquaint the Chairman of the sum of his information.

Whereas the riotous and numerous meetings of negroes at unlicensed houses is pernicious in itself and may be of pernicious consequences; if the Col. is informed of any such meetings he is desired to use his militia, or as many as he finds necessary, to secure the Negroes, and give the names of the delinquents, to be proceeded against agreeable to Law.

Ordered, that all these proceedings be publicly advertised in two of the most public places in this township.

The business of the day being ended, the Committee adjourned to next Monday week, 16th October, 1775, to meet at Mr. Bonham's.

Members present—

Josiah Holmes, *John Little,*
Jeremiah Bonham, *Cornelius Lane,*
John Polhemus.

Octo^{r} ye 16th, 1775.

The Committee met according to the above adjournment.

Present—

Josiah Holmes, *Gavine Dummond,*
John Little, *John Polhemus,*
Jeremiah Bonham, *Henry Green,*
David Knott, *Cornelius Lane,*
James Davis.

Whereas the meeting together of Servants, Negroes and other Disorderly Persons at Unlicensed Taverns and other Bad Houses, is attended with Great Mischief and Damage not only to the Masters, But to all the Neighborhood, and may Be of more fatal and pernicious Consequence to the Community in General; Therefore, in Order that the penalties of the Law may Be more Duly Inflicted on all Such Offenders—

Resolved, that the Colonel Shall Order a party or parties of the Militia to attend at Such Suspected places at proper times to Search for and to Apprehend all Such transgressors of the Law.

Ordered, that the above Resolve Be made public By Advertisement.

The Committee adjourned to Monday ye 13th of November next, to meet at this place, at noon.

—

Novr ye 13th, 1775.

The Committee Met according to the above adjournment.

Present—*John Little,* *David Knott,*
Jeremiah Bonham, *John Polhemus,*
Cornelius Lane, *Josiah Holmes.*

Capt James Mount Being about to Sail in Ballast to the West Indies Requested the Committee to Appoint proper persons to Search his Vessel the Day of her Sailing to See that the Rules of the General Congress were Duly Observed.

Resolved, that Jno Hartshorne, Henry Marsh and Josiah Holmes, or any two of them, Attend the Said Service.

Whereas Divers Complaints are Made against the Shop Keepers and Retailers of Goods and Merchandize that they take an Exorbitant advance on Sundry articles; therefore,

Resolved, that if any Person or Persons Can Well Support Such Charge that they attend the Committee on the 11th of Decem^{r} next, at the House of Jeremiah Bonham, where Due attention will Be Given to their Complaints and Such Redress as the Rules of General Congress hath provided Shall be had. The accused must have proper notice Before a final Conclusion.

Ordered, that this Resolve Be published By Advertisement in this town.

Resolved, that Mr. Little Wait on Mr. John Wardel and Mr. R^{d} Fole and Let them know that the Committee Request a Sight of the Letters they Lately Rec^{d} from England.

Ordered, that the Committee meet again at this place on Monday ye 11th of December next.

—

At a Meeting of the Committee at the House of Jeremiah Bonham, Ju^{r}, Novr ye 27th, 1775,

Present—*John Little*, *Jeremiah Bonham*,
Henry Green, *Cornelius Lane*,
Josiah Holmes.

Whereas this Committee is Informed that Suspected Persons are Buying up Wheat In order for transportation, and actually Have Sent off a Vessel Load with it, to what place and for what purpose to this Committee Unknown, and are Also Informed the Same Vessel or Some Other is Expected to Be Soon in Shrewsbury River in order to Load With Wheat; Therefore,

Resolved, that the Colonel Order a party of the Militia to Be Ready to Secure Such Vessel or Vessels Until Such time this Committee are Well Assured and Satisfied that the Rules of the General Congress are not transgressed, and that Such Exportations are not for the Use of our Enemies; And also that the Chairman Wait on Col. Breese with a Copy of this Resolve.

—

Decem^{r} 11th, 1775.

The Committee Met according to the Last Adjournment.

Present—*John Little*, *Jeremiah Bonham*,
John Polhemus, *Henry Green*,
Cornelius Lane, *Josiah Holmes.*

the Committee Resumed the Consideration of the Exportation of Wheat from this town; And as Mr. Jno. Vanmater had Undertaken to Be answerable for What he Sent to Mr. Jno. Rappell of Long Island, he the S^{d} Vanmater was Called and Heard.

Resolved, that the Wheat Already Purchased By S^{d} Vanmater (provided it Do not Exceed one Load for the Vessel that hath taken off two freights already) May Be taken off Without farther Order, But no more Without a Certificate from the Committee of that place Where the Residence of S^{d} Rappell is, Certifying that he the S^{d} Jno. Rappell is a person that May Safely Be Entrusted With Such articles

[illegible] danger of their falling into the Hands of the Enemy or Otherwise transgressing the Rules of the General Congress.

The Committee adjourned to the Second Monday in february next.*

—

At a Meeting of the Committee Decem^r ye 6th, 1775, at the House of Josiah Holmes,

Present—*John Little*, *Jeremiah Bonham*,
James Davis, *David Knott*,
Josiah Holmes.

Whereas Information to this Committee is Made that a Sloop is Come on Shore at Manasquan Loaded With fresh provisions Entirely; Such as Beef in Quarters, hogs and fowls, &^c. and that there is Great Reason to Suspect that the Cargo Was Intended for the use of the Enemy at Boston as the persons on Board of Said Vessel Refuse to Give any Account of themselves or of their Intentions: Therefore,

Resolved, That David Knott and James Davis Be a Sub-Committee to Repair to the Spot and Make Enquiries Concerning the above Affair, and if they find Sufficient Reason therefore, to Secure the Cargo at Least, and if Necessary, Some or all of the Persons Until a hearing Be had Before this or the County Committee; and if Assistance Be Wanting that they Call upon Capt Longstreet and Capt Shepherd to Attend With a Sufficient party of the Militia.

—

At a Meeting of the Committee this Day, Jan^ry ye 15th, 1776,

Present—*John Little*, *Cornelius Lane*,
Henry Green, *John Polhemus*,
Josiah Holmes.

As at this time of Difficulties when public Musters are Necessary and many other kinds of public meetings on Business the method of Inoculating for the Small pox will Be pernicious, Therefore the Committee Strongly Recommend to the Inhabitants of this town and to all Doctors to Refrain from Inoculation During these times of troubles.

Upon Application of Capt Mount—

Resolved, that for the Gunpowder By Him Imported, provided he Disposes of it to no persons But Such as have Signed the Association, he Shall Have Liberty to Export to the Value of it in the produce of the Country agreeable to the Resolve of the General Congress, and that Col^l Breese and the Chairman Shall Value the powder and make out his Certificate.

* [So in the original, but it seems there were two meetings held before the 12th February.]

Resolved, that Col^{l} Breese, Josiah Holmes and John Little be a Sub-Committee, or any two of them, to act in all Cases of Emergency and to make them Report to the next meeting of the Committee.

—

Feb^{ry} ye 12th, 1776.

This Day the Committee met according to Adjournment.

Present—*John Little*, *Jeremiah Bonham*,
Cornelius Lane, *James Davis*,
David Knott, *John Polhemus*,
Josiah Holmes.

Resolved, that Capt Vanbrunt have permission to purchase Gunpowder and Lead &^{c} for the Use of the Militia of this town.

Resolved, that Orders Be Sent to Garret Longstreet the Assessor to proceed Immediately in Assessing the Quota of this town of the ten Thousand pounds formerly Ordered By Congress, and that if the proper Account of Estates and Rateables Cannot Be Had, either from the town Assessor or Collector nor County Collector, then to take account thereof from the Inhabitants.

Resolved, that all arms in the Hands, or at the Command or Disposal of Negroes, Either free or Slaves, Shall Be taken and Secured By the Militia Officers of the Several Districts Until the present troubles are Settled, and that Such arms Shall Be Lodged in the Hands of the Colonel who Shall Give Receipts to the owners.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee that the arms in the Hands of all Such as Refuse to Subscribe the Association Should Be properly Secured So that they may not fall into the hands of our Enemies.

Resolved, Unanimously, that it Be Recommended to the Members of the Monthly Meeting of friends, Called Quakers, that for the future They forbear to pass Censure (By Reading off in their Meetings) on any person or Persons, officers or Others for acting in Conformity to their Duty in their several Military Stations, and that the Chairman Serve the Meeting With a Copy of this Resolve.

Resolved, that the former Resolve of the 13th of Novr Last Concerning Shop Keepers &^{c} Be Re-advertised, and that the Complaint Be handed to any future Committee.

Resolved, that it Be Recommended to all Societies of Christians that they Discourage as Much as possible at this Melancholy time all public Entertainments, Assemblies, Dancings and Such Like proceedings, and also to Every Inhabitant and all Magistrates to Endeavor to

their Utmost to have the Laws against Gaming, horse-racing &c. put in Execution.

Resolved, that public advertisement Be Set up in this town Informing the Inhabitants that a Committee of Observation is to Be Chosen at the next town Meeting on the Second tuesday in March.

Resolved, that the Chairman, John Little and Jeremiah Bonham Be a Sub-Committee, or any two of them, to act Until the Last Day of this Month to Which Day this Committee is adjourned.

—

Feby 29th, 1776.

The Committee Met According to Adjournment.

Present—*John Little*, *Jeremiah Bonham*,
John Polhemus, *Cornelius Lane*,
Henry Green, *Josiah Holmes*.

Resolved, that as Samuel Right of Squancum Appears to Be a person Unfriendly to the Liberties of these Colonies and in interest With Our Enemies, That he Be publicly advertised as Such and Laid under Common Restriction In Such Cases Made use of; And that the Militia Officers Make Strict Search and Enquiry for arms and Ammunition in his Hands or Custody and Safely Secure them until farther Orders.

Resolved, that all Slaves, Either Negroes, Mulattoes or Others that Shall Be found off their Masters or Mistresses premises any time of the night after the Daylight is Gone May Be taken Up By any person Whatsoever and Secured Until a fine of ten Shillings Be paid By the Master or Mistress to the person taking them up, and in failure of payment of Such fine the Slave Shall Be Delivered to the Minute Men to Be Kept Under Guard Until he Shall Receive fifteen Lashes on the Bare Back, for Which the Master Shall pay the Sum of four Shillings, provided that Such Slaves as have Leave from their Masters in Writing Shall not Be Liable to the above penalty.

Chas Brook Being Charged With Selling Goods at Unreasonable prices, and Appearing, and the Evidence Being Examined, But Some Evidence not attending the Matter is Referred to the next Meeting of the Committee.

Resolved, that the Chairman Inform the County Committee By Letter of Such proceedings of this Committee as May Be thought Necessary to Inform them of.

The Committee adjourned to Wednesday next to meet at noon at the House of Thos Leonard.

—

March ye 6th, 1776.

The Committee Met according to adjournment.

Present—*John Little*, *Jeremiah Bonham*, *Henry Green*, *John Polhemus*, *Josiah Holmes*.

Application By the Militia Officers Being Made to this Committee Desiring that on Condition Capt Aukey Weykof Should Be Chosen a field Officer then his men may Be permitted to Enlist in any other Company in the town, Which is Granted, provided it Be With Consent of Officers and that they Enlist in Such Companies as are not Already Complete.

* * * * * * * * * * *

MEMBERS ELECTED

SEPTEMBER 3D, 1846.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Robert B. Aertsen, *Salem.*
Prof. Lewis C. Beck, *New Brunswick.*
Garret S. Cannon, *Bordentown.*
Charles Ellis, M.D., *Burlington.*
Cornelius G. Garrison, *Paterson,*
Thomas G. Haight, *Colts Neck.*
Thomas Hancock, *Burlington.*
Wm. H. Hays, *Burlington.*
Samuel H. Homer, *New Egypt.*
Rev. Saml. B. Jones, *Bridgeton.*
Anthony Q. Keasbey, *Salem.*
James N. Lawrence, *Inlaystown.*
James S. Lawrence, *Upper Freehold.*
Isaac B. Parker, *Burlington.*
Joseph Parish, M.D., *Burlington.*
Rev. Edward W. Peet, *Rahway.*
Rev. F. C. Putnam, *Freehold.*
Thomas Redman, *Trenton.*
James M. Redmond, *Trenton.*
James Ross, *Newark.*
Walter Rutherfurd, *Jersey City.*
Ansel St. John, *Lambertville.*
Albert G. Thorp, *Rahway.*
Rev. Saml. L. Tuttle, *Caldwell.*
Marcus L. Ward, *Newark.*
Prof. Enoch C. Wines, *Burlington.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Hon. Randolph Manning, *Detroit, Mich.*
Jas. F. Cooper, *Cooperstown, N. Y.*

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED SEPTEMBER 3D, 1846.

From Kentucky Historical Society. An Address in commemoration of the first settlement of Kentucky, delivered May 25th, 1840, by James T. Morehead.

From Archer Gifford, Esq. The New Jersey Journal for February 23d, 1799.

Copy (Jan'y 1726–7) of Deed from the Indians to Edward Earl, of Bergen, for land on Rechawack River in *West* Jersey (endorsed "Perseponing purchase") July 29th, 1702.

From Major J. D. Graham, U. S. Top. Eng. Mr. Webster's Vindication of the Treaty of Washington in 1842.

From the Author. History of Long Island, by Benj. F. Thompson—2 vols. 8vo.

From Col. Robt. G. Johnson. Copy of a letter purporting to have been written by Grace Ford to James Kensey (in relation to his course in connection with the charge against her husband "Sam Ford" of having robbed the Eastern Treasury,) dated January 15th, 1774. (Printed in Rivington's Paper, Jan'y 27th, 1774.)

Draft of Instructions to Members of Assembly for the County of B[urlington], 1774.

Copies of Case of the Eastern Treasurers liabilities for the robbery of the Treasury in July, 1768, submitted to Solicitor General Wedderburn, with copies of his opinion.

Copy of Message of Gov. Franklin to the Assembly, Feb'y 24th, 1774, transmitting the resignation of Treasurer Skinner.

Three Original leters of Capt. William Gifford of the New Jersey line to Col. Benjamin Holme of Salem, dated Princeton, September 24th, 1778; Valley Forge, Jan'y 12th, 1778; and Elizabethtown, Jan'y 12th, 1779.

Copy of a letter from John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress to the New Jersey Assembly, October 28th, 1776.

Copy of part of a letter from the Earl of Shelburne to Gov. Franklin, July 8th, 1767.

Copy of an Extract from a letter of Gov. Franklin to the Earl of Dartmouth, Feb'y 1st, 1775.

Copy of Rules of House of Assembly, August 1772.

From John Jordon, Jr., Esq. Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Historical Society—vol. I. Part I.

From the Pennsylvania Hist. Soc. Pennsylvania Colonial Records from 1683 to 1736, printed by the State—3 vols. 8vo.

Bulletin of the Society for June, 1846.

From the Author. Documents and Letters illustrative of the Revolutionary Incidents of Queens Co., New York, by Henry Onderdonk, Jr.—I vol. 12vo.

From the Maryland Hist. Soc. A Discourse on the Life and Character of Sir Walter Raleigh delivered before the Society by J. Morrison Harris.

From Hon. Geo. Sykes. Maps of the Harbors of New Bedford and and Anapolis, by U. S. Coast Survey.

From Littleton White, Esq. Original letter from the Committee of Safety of Essex Co. to the inhabitants of Monmouth Co., dated June 13th, 1774, urging the election of Delegates to the Provincial Congress at New Brunswick on 21st July.

MS. advertisement for an election in Shrewsbury for members of General Assembly, (Provincial Congress,) dated Jan'y 2d, 1775.

Original letter from the Committee of Inspection of Freehold to the inhabitants of Shrewsbury, dated March 6th, 1775, urging the election of delegates to the Provincial Congress.

MS. Proceedings of Committee of Safety of Shrewsbury from May 27th, 1775, to March 6th, 1776.

Message of President Washington to Congress January 19th, 1797, communicating a despatch from the State Department to Mr. Pinckney, Minister to France, relative to French Spoliations.

A Manuscript Map of Monmouth Co., 1743.

From Mr. Daniel Strong of Middletown Point. Pocket Manual for the Island of St. Croix, 1780.

Reflections on the Conduct of Human Life, extracted from Mr. Morris —London, 1741.

From E. T. Williams, Esq., of Shrewsbury. The New Jersey Grants and Concessions, by Leaming & Spicer—1 vol. 8vo.

From Joseph Lawrence, Esq., of Tom's River. A Dictionary of the English Language, by George Coles, Schoolmaster, 1701.

Laws of New Jersey from 1776 to 1783.

From Mr. Jonathan T. Forman of Freehold. A Sermon preached

before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. May 23d, 1803, by Henry Kollock.

"The Law of Liberty"—a Sermon on American Affairs, preached at the opening of the Provincial Congress of Georgia, by John J. Tubly, D.D., 1775.

A Historical Discourse on the first settlement and early history of Rhode Island.

From Mr. Daniel Strong of Middletown Point. A Funeral Sermon on the death of Hon. Richard Stockton, by Rev. Saml. Stanhope Smith, March 2d, 1781.

A Discourse delivered near York, Virginia, on the surrender of the British Army, by Captain Israel Evans of New Hampshire troops.

Considerations on the measures carrying on with respect to the British Colonies, 1774.

A humble attempt to repair the Christian Temple, a Sermon preached in Philadelphia, Oct. 21st, 1783, by Oliver Hart.

An Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain, Spiritual and Temporal, of all ages and Conditions of Life.

From Maurice Beasley, M.D., of Cape May. Extracts from MS. Diary of Jacob Spicer, from 1756 to 1762, in a bound volume.

INDEX.

A

Alexander, D.D., Rev. A. Letter from, 8.
American Antiq. Soc. Donation from, 18.
Alofsen, S.: 9. Donations from, 80, 112. Letters from, 70, 101, 178.

B

Bacon, John. Capture and death of, 150.
Barnard, Henry. Donations from, 17, 18.
Bradley, Joseph P. 1, 3, 9.
Beverley, Lieut. Wm. B. Donation from, 170.
Beasley, M.D., Maurice 68. Letter from, 140. Letter to, 141. Donations from, 176, 200.
Boggs, Lieut. C. S. Donations from, 97, 112.
Boston, letters from, to people of Monmouth, 174, 187.
Burlington, Meeting at, 127.
Burnet, Jacob. Letter from, 120. Donation from, 169.
By-Laws, adopted, 8. Ordered to be printed, 9.

C

Cassedy, Samuel. Donations from, 124, 125.
Clark, Abraham. Letter from, 135. Donations from, 127, 169.
Crawford, Wm. H. Donation from, 172.
Chetwood, J. J. 117, 130.
Cogswell, D.D., Rev. J. 97.
Condit, J. S. 10, 11, 68, 69.
Constitution, adopted, 2; ordered to be printed, 9; amendment to proposed, 68.
Committees, to nominate officers, 2; to draft by-laws, 3; to inform Legislature of organization of Society, 3; on publications, 11, 69; on new national appellation, 9; on nominations, 11; on statistics, 68; on monumental inscriptions, 68; to memorialize Legislature on Colonial Documents, 99; to apply to the Legislature for a room, 118; on revisal of minutes, 118; to select a device for a seal, 129; on purchases, 130; on circumstances of Rev. Mr. Caldwell's death, 118.
Cooly, Rev. Eli F. 1, 10, 11. Donation from, 80.
Cornbury, Lord. Letter from, to People of Bergen, 124.
Correspondence, selections from, 11, 70, 101, 131, 177.
Corresponding Secretary, to notify other Societies, 3. Reports from, 9, 66, 69, 97, 115, 127, 174. To write to Franklin family, 100.

D

Dayton, Wm. L. Donation from, 17.
Davidson, D.D., Rev. R. 70, 99. Donation from, 113.
Davies, D.D., Rev. Saml. Letters of, 77.
Dickerson, Phil. Letter from, 139. Donation from, 169.
Doane, D.D., Rev. G. W. 11, 68, 130. Address of, 117, 128.
Dockwra, William. Letter of, to Governor Hamilton, 143.
Dodd, Rev. Stephen. Letter from, 112. Donation from, 127.
Donations announced May '45, 17; Sept. '45, 78; Nov. '45, 111; Jan'y '46, 125; May '46, 169; Sept. '46, 198.
Duane, William. Donations from, 102, 111.

Duer, William A. 10, 11, 66, 117, 128. Donation from, 78.

E

East-Jersey, History of, directed to be published, 11. Reports of Committee respecting, 68, 69.
Elmer, Lucius Q. C. 175. Donations from, 125.
Essex Coumty, Criminal Statistics of, 183. Letter from, to People of Monmouth, 1774, 185.
Executive Committee to prepare address to the public, 3. Reports from, 8, 97, 115, 128.

F

Franklin, Gov. Wm. Three letters of, 102.
Frazer, Charles. Donation from. 170.
Freehold, Proceedings of Committees in 1774-5, 184.
Field, Richard S. 63, 100, 130. Donation from, 170.
Folsom, George. Donation from, 170.
Fort, M.D., George F. Paper from, 151, 172.
Forman Jonathan. Donations from, 172 199.

G

Graham Major James D. Donations from, 17, 112, 198.
Green, Henry W. 118.
Green, D.D., Ashbel. Letter from, 177.
Georgia Hist. Soc. Donation from. 78.
Gifford, Archer. 3, 99, 69. Donation from, 198.
Gordon, Thomas. Donations from. 79, 125 127, 143, 170.

H

Halsey, Rev. Chas. H. Letter from, 120.
Hampton, George. Donation from, 169.
Hayes, David A. 69. Donations from, 125, 169.
Hasmer, Charles. Donation from, 18.
Howell, A. B. Donation from, 18.
Howe, Henry. Donation from, 125.
Hornblower, Joseph C. 70.

J

Jackson, John P. 176, 177.
James, Thomas D. Donation from, 18.
Jay, John. Donation from, 169.
Johnson, Rev. O. M. Letter from, 131.
Johnson, Rev. G. 97, 176. Letters from, 4, 179. Donations from, 9, 19, 80, 109, 112, 128, 144, 170, 198.
Jordan, Jr., John. Donations from, 169, 199.

K

Kentucky Hist. Soc. Donation from, 198.
Kinney, Wm. B. 3, 4, 69, 130, 177.
King, Charles. 4, 9, 10, 11. 100, 118. Address of, 21. Donation from, 79.
King, James G. 10. Donation from, 65, 80. Thanks to, 66.

L

Lawrence, Joseph. Donation from, 199.
Lawrence James N. Donation from, 171.
Legislature, applications to &c. 3, 9, 99, 116, 118, 128, 129.
Library, location of, discussed. 99, 117.
Lindsley. D.D., Rev. Philip. Letters from, 133, 134. Donation from. 127.
Longstreet, Benj. Donation from, 112.
Ludwig, H. E. Donation from, 170.

M

Maclean, John. 11, 119.
Mellvaine, D.D., Rev, C. P. Letter from, 139.
McLean, Rev. D. V. 2, 3, 99, 118, 177.
Magie, Rev. D. 119.
Maryland Hist. Soc. Donations from, 17, 170, 199.
Maxwell, H. D. Donation from, 125.
Marcellus, Rev. A. A. 98. Donation from, 112 Paper read by, 130, 153.
Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Donation from, 170.
Members, original; how constituted, 8. List of, 20.
Members elected Sept. '45, 80; Nov. '45, 113; Jan'y '46, 126; May '46, 172; Sept 3d, '46, 197.
Miller, D.D., Rev. Samuel. 65, 117. Letter from, 5. Address of, 81.
Miller, Jacob W. Donations from. 18, 79, 112.
Mickle, Isaac. 113. Donation from, 80.
Monmouth County. Discovery and Settlement of, 153. Proceedings of Committees in 1774-5, 184.
Murray. D. D., Rev. Nicholas. 3, 8, 11, 68, 69, 100, 117, 119, 130. Donation from, 80.

N

New Jersey Historical Society; Convention to organize, 1. Constitution adopted, 2. Meets, 3. Meets at Newark, 8. By-Laws adopted, 8. Meets at Princeton, 65. Meets at New Brunswick, 97. Meets at Trenton, 115. Meets at Burlington, 127. Act of Incorporation for, obtained, 129. Proceedings of, to be published, 128. Meets at Salem, 174.
Newark, meeting at, 8.
New Brunswick, meeting at, 97.
New York Hist. Soc. Letters to, 11, 15. Letters from, 12, 13. Donations from, 17, 125, 169.

O

Officers elected. 1845, 2. 1846, 117, 119.
Ogden, David B. Letter from, 101.
Onderdonk, Jr., Henry. Donation from, 199.
Osborn, Ezra. Donation from, 112.

P

Parker, James. 8. Letter from, 7.
Parker, Cortland. 9. Donation from, 18.
Paterson, William. 68.
Pennsylvania Hist. Soc. Donations from, 79, 169, 199.
Pennington, A. C. M. 69.
Prescott, Wm. H. Donation from, 169.
Prime, Rev. N. S. Donation from, 169.
Princeton, meeting at, 65.
Potts, Stacy G. 1, 3, 68, 100, 117, 118.
Probasco, Abram. Donation from, 172.
Proceedings of Society to be published, 128.
Proudfit, D.D., Rev. J. 99. Letter from, 16.

R

Reports from Committee on new national appellation, 66. From Com. on Colonial Documents, 116, 129. From Com. to apply to legislature for a room, 129. From Com. on revisal of minutes, 129. Special, from Com. on nominations, 98. From Com. on publications, 116, 128, 174. From Com. on statistics, 98, 116, 128, 175, 183. From Treasurer, 115. From Executive Committee, 8, 97, 115, 128. From Corresponding Secretary, 9, 66, 69, 97, 115, 127, 174. From Com. on purchases. 175.
Robeson, Wm. B. 3, 68.
Rodgers, John. 130.
Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Donation from, 79, 112.
Rodgers, Rev. Ravand K. 128. Donations from, 113, 125, 171.
Rutherfurd, Misses. Donation from, 80. Their collection of papers, 10, 69, 75.

S

Salem, meeting at, 174.
Salem County, Exports of, 179.
Strahan, William. Letter of, 109.
Shrewsbury, Proceedings of Committees in 1774-5: 184.
Sitgreaves, M.D., Charles. Donation from, 170.
Stilwell, Mrs. Donation from, 171.
Schoolcraft, Henry R. Donation from, 18.
Strong, Danl. Donations from, 171, 199, 200.
Southard, Rev. Saml. L. Letter from, 121.
Schuyler, Capt. John. Journal of, 72.
Sykes, George. Donations from, 124, 199.
Stryker, Thos. J. 118.

T

Trenton, meetings at, 1, 3, 115.
Treasurer, report of, 115.
Troup, Robert. Letter of, to Col. Hughes, 137.
Thomas, Abel. Journal of, 144.
Thompson, Benj. F. Donation from, 198.

U

United States. Donations from, 18, 125, 169.

V

Van Doren, Dr. Jacob. Donation from, 171.
Vroom, Peter D. 1.

W

Walsh, Robert, U. S. Consul. Letter to, 121.
Williams, E. T. Donation from, 189.
Wilson, William. Donation from, 125.
White, Littleton. Donations from, 171, 199.
Whitehead, William A. 3, 11, 66, 68, 69, 99, 100, 118, 119, 129, 175 Donation from, 18.
Whiting, Col. Henry. Donation from, 170.

ERRATUM.

Page 18, for "E. Stewart" read *A. B. Howell.*